

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 1

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1900. SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1248

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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ANOTHER CASE

Structure on Maunakea Street Burned.

Board of Health Meets Cabinet and Citizens Adopt Measures for Removing People.

ONE DEATH YESTERDAY. Wong Hing, Chinese male, age 37 years; found dead at 7:30 yesterday morning over the store at 2154 Maunakea street. No postmortem held, as he was at once pronounced a victim of bubonic plague and sent to the crematory. Drs. Pratt and Howard diagnosed the case.

The Board Meets Citizens.

An important Board of Health meeting was called for last evening at 7:30 p. m., at which President Dole, Minister Mott-Smith and Minister Young of the cabinet were present by invitation. There were also present Messrs. F. M. Hatch, L. A. Thurston, C. Bolte, A. W. Carter, Geo. R. Carter, Armstrong Smith and Dr. Pratt. Of the Board of Health there were present Drs. Day, Wood and Emerson and Geo. W. Smith who acted as chairman of the meeting. President Cooper, who was too exhausted to attend.

Mr. Smith in calling the meeting to order, announced the purposes of it as follows:

"The meeting has been called primarily to consult with the Cabinet on the Chinatown question. The Board of Health is undertaking a great responsibility in the destruction of buildings in Chinatown, especially in view of the fact that the whole of the Chinatown district is infected and will have to be destroyed.

"What the Board of Health especially wants is the support of the Government and of the people. We want to be sure of that support. We may be laying ourselves liable, individually and collectively, to damages, and therefore we want the support of the government."

President Dole: "How many people are there?"

Mr. Smith: "I don't know exactly. I think there are ten to twenty thousand natives, Chinese and Japanese there."

Dr. Wood: "Where cases have broken out, I certainly know the habitations are infected. If any one will take the trouble to go through there and see the narrow passageways with house floors directly on the ground, one can readily see how infection passes.

"When we have burned down buildings, where cases of plague have occurred, still we may not have reached the limit of the infection in that manner. We find that the infection was carried across Nuuanu street from Ah's to the place where two cases occurred and which caused the burning of two places yesterday. The physicians are convinced it was carried across the street by rats."

Much discussion was brought about by reference to the quarantine of persons at Kakaako, Minister Young stating that it was unsafe from a sanitary standpoint for so many people being housed here. It was finally decided that tracts of land at Kalihi or behind the leper receiving station were fit places for constructing barracks to accommodate from 500 to 2000 persons.

The medical members of the Board stated that the burning of a structure here and there in Chinatown would not eradicate the disease, nor would isolating each block and throwing guards around it be of any benefit. The district, they maintained, was infected through and through, and an absolutely new and clean place was necessary to put them all in. After their removal the district should then be burned as quickly as possible in order to stamp out the plague.

To sum up the proceedings, so that the community should know definitely what the Board of Health intended to pursue as a policy, Mr. L. A. Thurston offered the following resolution:

"It is the sense of this meeting that it is a sound policy to remove to quarantine as rapidly as practicable, the residents of the Chinatown district and to take any and every step, without limit, necessary to stamp out the plague, including the destruction of buildings and other property."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

President Dole asked if the whole of Chinatown had to be destroyed. The Board stated it was their opinion that it should be entirely wiped out.

Dr. Day offered the following motion:

"I move that the Chinaman appoint a committee of citizens to select and acquire a suitable locality for a detention camp for persons now resident in Chinatown or other quarantined districts, and to erect buildings for the accommodation of such persons as they shall be advised as to number by the Board of Health."

"I move that the chairman appoint a and let this be the means that we now take for combating the plague."

After considerable discussion the Board adopted the motion.

The chairman appointed as a citizen's committee to look up a suitable site for a quarantine station, Minister Young, Geo. R. Carter, C. Bolte, Jas. Kennedy, A. B. Ripley, Dr. Herbert, and one other. L. A. Thurston was also added to the committee in place of Geo. R. Carter, who asked to be relieved of the extra duty.

The unburnt debris on the Nuuanu street section which was burnt Sunday has been piled up in great heaps and will probably be burned again today in order to thoroughly dispose of the mass.

The people who dwelt in the section in which Wong Hing died were removed to the new quarantine district in Kakaako, but those who were living in the sections immediately surround-

ing the infected quarters were allowed to go elsewhere in the district, although the entire structure was burned as "infected premises."

Deaths and Suspects.

A death was reported from the Government wash-house early yesterday morning. A physician was immediately despatched to the scene, but no body was found in the house. The only inmates found were four or five Chinamen, who were asleep. The others had decamped earlier in the night, and their sudden flight was the cause of witnesses suspecting that something was wrong and a report was telephoned in to the Health Office at once. No amount of questioning could elicit any information as to the whereabouts of the body, and it was not until yesterday forenoon that the body was discovered in a swamp near by. An examination by Dr. Garvin showed the man had died of pneumonia.

Many cases of sickness were visited by the physician, but no other cases of plague were discovered. A report came into the office at 8 o'clock that a plague death had occurred on Bereania near Nuuanu, but after examination a burial certificate was issued.

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KOHALA XMAS

New Method of Viewing Festivities.

Doings at the Seminary--The Foreign Church--Dinner at Hind's--An Aeronaut's Trip.

Editor Advertiser: Poised in a balloon at an altitude of 500 to 1,000 feet above the courthouse in Kapaau, and provided with a good telescope, an audiophone, an X-ray apparatus and an electric instrument, let us observe some of the more interesting events that occur within our range of vision for a few days. Our ascent is made after lamp-light, on the evening of Friday, December 22d.

Having brought our rapidly rising ship to a halt, the tick-tick of the electric apparatus leads us to turn our attention toward the Kohala Seminary. But it is dark, and, moreover, we are not able to see through an iron roof. This is where our X-ray comes in. The majority of the girls, it appears, are about to disband for the holiday season, and as Santa Claus wishes to meet them before they do so, he has made an appointment for this evening, and appropriate exercises have been prepared for the occasion.

A goodly number of guests are present and at the close of the exercises the candies in the tree over in the corner are lighted and the principal announces that Santa Claus is expected to come from Mahukona, and they must wait until he arrives. We begin to think he might have had the grace to come a little earlier, though we have more than a private suspicion that the principal has made use of a polite fiction. But, whoop! la! there the old man is at the door, and what a prolonged shout and scream greets him as he prances in and among them with his pack slung over his shoulder. Did ever you see such a phizmabogany on anyone claiming to be Santa Claus? What wonder that two or three youngsters are unable to conceal their mistrust and real fright. But amidst much merrymaking he distributes his wares and departs.

This is quite a novel sensation, being up here in a balloon, and we will not be in a hurry to go down. The tell-tale click-click on Saturday evening sets us again on the alert and the indicators point to the same locality as before. This time it is the Sunday school of the Union Church (foreign) that is on exhibition. And, by the way, if you want to see a live church in a bright, cheerful little audience room, and a nice Sunday school, just drop in on Sunday, sit through the sermon and see if you don't go away feeling glad you came.

But let's turn our X-ray on this interesting little entertainment again. After various other recitations, a little girl of possibly 10 years of age is introduced as a recent arrival from Deutschland, and invited to tell of her own country and the impression made on her mind by new scenes. She does it all very creditably, ending with a song. She has related the tale of the Dutch Santa Claus and the Christmas tree that walks out from the woods. The doors are slid apart and, lo! what novelty is this? A tree walks in and through a hole cut in the side of its ample trunk peers the venerable Dutch Santa Claus. His tongue has not entirely mastered the intricacies of the new lingo, but this, together with the originality of some of his comments as he distributes his Christmas goods, adds to the merriment.

On Sunday evening we find our attention divided between two points. There is the Chinese Church, crowded full; on the platform there is a heavily loaded tree and cases containing the overflow of fruitage are about its base. All is quiet and orderly. Large classes of Chinese boys and girls of all ages come forward in turn and recite their long lessons in sing-song Chinese, or, to our ears, more musical English song, the exercises being ably conducted by Miss Whiteman with the aid of the Chinese assistant.

Look at some of those little fellows, knee-high to a grasshopper, going through their performances as sedately and correctly as

THREE DEAD YESTERDAY

Board Takes Vigorous Action.

BURNS THREE BUILDINGS

The Health Authorities Decide to Condemn Infected Portions of Chinatown.

(From Monday's Daily.)

THE DEATH LIST.

Ah Pow, male Chinese, 24 years old; died of bubonic plague yesterday morning at 327½ Nuuanu street; cremated without having postmortem examination. This death occurred upstairs next door to the room where the Chinese who died in front of the Chinese hospital lay sick. Quong You Quan, male Chinese, aged 25 years; died on King street near River street on premises occupied by Sam Kee; died yesterday forenoon; postmortem examination by Dr. Hoffmann showed death caused by bubonic plague. Kou Wai, male Chinese, about 40 years old; visited Saturday evening by Drs. Pratt and Seaparone at a shack behind what is called the Kobyashi Hotel. The Chinaman had been ailing since Friday. Died at Chinese Hospital at 8 o'clock last evening. Pronounced bubonic victim. Case reported by Will Crawford.

The first death as given above, was decided by the Board of Health yesterday morning as sufficient cause for the work of purifying Chinatown by fire to begin immediately. The young Chinaman was an employee at Bow Wai Kee's tailor shop at number 327½ Nuuanu street opposite Paauhi and next door to number 327½ where a death indirectly occurred on Wednesday last. The sick man was first seen on Saturday night and reported to the Board of Health. A physician was at once sent to the house and the case was pronounced "suspectious." Yesterday morning it was decided to remove the man to the Kakaako pest hospital, but before this could be done the man was dead, and pronounced as a "bubonic death" by Drs. Garvin, Bowman and Carmichael. On Saturday morning the man was out on the street and bought some rice and other food stuffs.

The Board Takes Action.

President Cooper immediately called up his colleagues of the Board of Health, and the condemnation of the Nuuanu street property where the death occurred was ordered forthwith. President Cooper at once repaired to Nuuanu street in company with Drs. Wood and Day and Geo. W. Smith, of the Board, Chief Hunt of the Fire Department, Marshal Brown, Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, Hon. L. A. Thurston, Architect Ripley of the Sanitary Committee, Drs. Pratt, Herbert and Burgess.

The property in which the two deaths occurred, belongs to the estate of Silviera of San Francisco, Grubbaum & Co. of this city being the agents. Mr. Bolte was telephoned for, and informed of the condemnation proceedings. He acquiesced at once, and the Chinese tenants from number 329 to 433 inclusive on Nuuanu street, covering a frontage of 137 feet were ordered to vacate the premises at once, taking with them their store goods and family utensils.

Five large drays backed up to the curbing and the work of removal and demolition commenced. Extra military guards were thrown about the infected premises to prevent either persons or goods being sent away. The stores included in the condemnation order, beginning at number 329½, next to Ahlo's premises, were: Wing Kol Seong, tailor; Japanese barber shop; Wing Tai & Co., shoe store; Hin Cheong & Co., shoe store; Bow Wai Kee, merchant tailor, infected house; Young Wo, dress maker, infected premises; You Wai; Sing Chow, tailor; Pook Tai, tailor; Ving Kee, tailor; Chun Hoy, watchmaker; Fu Kee, tailor; Severin's old photograph gallery, over Tai Kee's store. There were nearly 85 Chinese and Japanese men, women and children living in and behind the stores; the sleeping quarters numbering thirty-six rooms and mostly directly over the places of business.

The Order For Exodus.

When President Cooper's order to vacate was interpreted to the tenants, a cry of dismay and a look of consternation spread through the infected section. There was no time to be lost.

however, and the orders were punctually given and they pack up their belongings without delay.

Messrs. Ripley, Oberholser and Thurston were a committee of three appointed by President Cooper to appraise the buildings and contents, and make a report thereto as soon as practicable. These gentlemen made a very careful inspection of the entire premises (inside and out), but what estimates were agreed upon have not been made public.

Hon. L. A. Thurston was sent for by President Cooper and asked to volunteer to take charge of the buildings to be prepared at the Kakaako Hills Range to quarantine the people of the condemned section. Mr. Thurston at once proceeded to make the necessary preparations to receive them. He secured the assistance of Mr. J. L. McCand, C. B. Ripley, Jas. A. McRae, Alex. Robertson and Mr. Pratt who volunteered for the purpose. The Kakaako Range proved entirely too small and some of the buildings in the Chinaman's warehouse were appropriated, cleaned out, and matting laid on the floor. Cooking apparatus and blankets were provided. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon there were transferred forty-two Chinese men and one woman; sixteen Japanese men, ten women and seven children; one Hawaiian man, four women and a boy, making eighty-two in all.

At 12 o'clock the occupants began packing and piling up their goods on the sidewalks and into the drays, working fast and nervously and casting many longing glances at many of the trinket ornaments, which the inspectors refused to allow to be put into their belongings. Blots of cloth, big boxes of shoes, hundreds of boxes of cigars and every description of general merchandise were piled into the drays and by 1:30 p.m. in the procession of loaded wagons started for Kakaako; the Chinaman's weekly submitting to the carrying away of their possessions. At number 327½ and number 327½ the Chinese were prohibited from removing anything whatever.

President Cooper personally supervised the entire removal of goods, and he had Colonel Jones assume charge of the placing of new sentinels entirely around the entire section. After the first dray loads were removed it was deemed that quicker action be taken, in order the fire might be begun and finished entirely during the day and before night set in. Then commenced a scene of indescribable confusion. The tenants ran hither and thither, gesturing, shouting, nervously tugging at boxes too heavy for easy carriage, some picking up a small fan or a plate and running down Paauhi street to deposit their burdens, making three trips where one would have sufficed. Frow narrow alleyways little Japanese with their wits lost in the excitement rushed out of alleyways, with overweighted satchels, tin pails, balancing lamps, jostling one another, and working themselves into a feverish frenzy. Hawaiians came forth from the inner regions of the block, carrying guitars, pot bows and bundles of clothing. For a while Nuuanu street presented a scene of confusion and uproar which put a humorous phase upon the seriousness of the occasion; for the Board had decided that the die should be cast and a complete job made in this first purification of Chinatown by fire. Mr. Bolte, for Grubbaum & Co., said he agreed entirely with the Board of Health that all the buildings should be entirely destroyed, stating however, that he would have to make a claim on behalf of Silviera, for whatever the owner was legally entitled to. He was informed that was a matter which would be settled later. The buildings were mostly under lease to L. Ahlo, who made no objection to their destruction.

Chief Hunt of the Fire Department was early on the scene, and by 2 o'clock nearly all the available fire apparatus was stationed around the four sides of the square, there being put into service, three engines, three hose wagons, and one chemical, the old hook and ladder truck was also placed in commission for the occasion. Hose lengths were stretched along Nuuanu street, and to the rear of the doomed buildings from Hotel, Fort and Beretania streets through the alleyways. At this juncture it was decided that even the occupants of the buildings on each side of the condemned structures would have to move out as there was considerable danger of the fire spreading to those structures. These hitherto serene Celestials became almost pane-stricken in their desire to remove their goods to places of safety, and this new work was accomplished in a half hour.

Police ropes had been stretched across all the street approaches to Nuuanu street, against which many hundreds were gathered craning their necks to witness the first official fire during the present crisis. The military guards were hard pressed, but officers were present to keep a careful watch during the quarantine and Colonel Jones was on the ground to give the matter personal supervision. Despite the seemingly harsh measures

(Continued on Page 3.)

A BOY KILLED

Young Joe Borgess Shot Accidentally.

The Affair Occurred at Pauoa, and Jacinto Banavitz Takes the Blame.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Jacinto Banavitz, about 20 years old, living at Pauoa, appeared at police headquarters late yesterday afternoon and gave himself into the custody of the officers. He said he had accidentally shot and killed a boy named Joe Borgess, a Portuguese, 8 or 10 years old, about half an hour before.

Banavitz was pale and under considerable nervous strain, as he gave details of the killing to Deputy Marshal Chillingworth. The young man said he had borrowed a shotgun and was on his way to Pauoa to shoot mynah birds when the unfortunate accident occurred. He said several boys started to follow him, as he was walking along the road, and, fearing annoyed over their presence at his heels, Banavitz turned to warn them to keep away. As he did so, the gun, which he carried under his left arm, with the barrel pointing downward and in front of him, was in some manner discharged. The full charge of bird-shot took effect in young Borgess' head, the entire upper portion of the skull being carried away, and the little fellow falling dead in his tracks.

Banavitz immediately returned to the city and reported the affair at the police station. After taking Banavitz's statement, Deputy Marshal Chillingworth went out to the scene of the shooting. He found that the body of the dead boy had been removed to the family home, about 500 yards distant from the spot where the accident had occurred. The boy's father had been informed of the shooting as he was on his way home from work in the city, and was overcome with grief. The home presented a sad scene upon the arrival of Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, the parents and brothers and sisters being gathered around the form of the little boy, weeping bitterly. The mother was too hysterical to give any information to the officer, but other persons corroborated substantially the story told by Banavitz.

A coroner's jury was impaneled by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, composed of the following persons: Sam Kubey, Frank Foster, Rudolph Duncan, W. S. Withers, Fred Weed and Ruby Dexter. The jury viewed the remains at Pauoa, and at noon today will hold an inquest. Several witnesses, principally boys who were with young Borgess at the time of the shooting, will be examined.

SPRECKELSVILLE NEWS.

The Lowrie-Allen Wedding A New Plantation Hospital.

Christmas passed off very quietly on the big plantation, but a lively time is in prospect for New Year's eve. On Saturday, December 30th, at the home of the bride, the nuptial ceremony will be celebrated between Miss Blanche Allen and Walter J. Lowrie, the son of the manager. Both are more than ordinarily popular, and their wide circle of friends look forward to giving them a great send-off. The same evening the happy couple will leave for a honeymoon trip to the Coast or Clarendon, via Honolulu, and all hope they will have a thoroughly enjoyable voyage both on this occasion and through long life together afterward.

The Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company have recently built and furnished a large hospital for their sick employees and this was opened last week with a first installment of patients, who at present are all Japanese. A large proportion of these new men have a spell of sickness, owing to the change of climate and surroundings before they become properly acclimated. Their principal need at this time is good food and careful nursing, as well as medicine. The plantation authorities have started the hospital to secure them these comforts.

Dr. Sabey is in almost constant attendance, and an efficient staff of nurses has been engaged, under the superintendence of Mrs. C. Lennox, a Japanese lady who has had considerable missionary nursing experience amongst her country-people in these islands. The company has been very liberal in equipping this large institution, and provision has been made for the employees of all nationalities to be taken care of in case of illness or accident. A splendid site for the building was selected, and already, after only ten days, a first batch of seven convalescents has been returned to their quarters with a new lease of life. They are very grateful for the kindness shown them.

Other very extensive and expensive improvements, particulars of which will be given in immediate notes, are in hand or in immediate prospect; and this plantation bids fair to become the most extensive sugar enterprise in the Islands, if not in the world.

HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE GLOBE.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

Rheumatism

A slight indefinite pain in the joints is the first sign of Rheumatism. When you feel this warning sign take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the progress of the disease will be arrested. This remedy acts directly on the blood and nerves and has cured hundreds of cases of rheumatism that have been declared hopeless by physicians.

See that the full name is on every package:

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. Mary Rixton, of Barryville, Sullivan Co., N.Y. She says:

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism. I suffered acute pain and much inconvenience. Physicians were unable to check the disease, and I was directed to a similar case, which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My son bought me a box of the pills, and the first box did me so much good that I purchased another box and those two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

DON'T

Spend Your Money

ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,

FINE PLATED WARE.

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS

(New Designs).

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.

(Something New.)

RICH CUT GLASS,

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GERMAN CHINA,

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FIGURES,

BRONZES,

ORNAMENTS,

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LAMPS,

And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores, &c. &c. It is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Scars on the Neck, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Old and Skin Diseases.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatsoever cause arising, It is a sure specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain.

It removes the disease from the Blood and Bones.

As a sure specific for removing the disease from the body, it is a sure specific for removing it from the blood.

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THREE DEAD YESTERDAY

(Continued from Page 2.)

which were forced by circumstances upon the Board of Health to inflict, yet the tenants were obedient in nearly all cases in obeying the orders and wishes of the various members of the Board. While inspecting the premises of Fal Kee, Dr. Wood made a visit to Severe's photograph parlor and discovered on the floor of the receiving room, a dead rat which was at once sent to Dr. Hoffman for examination. This discovery was sufficient for the Board to decide that the photograph gallery was infected as well, and nothing was allowed to be taken out except the camera, although the contents were very valuable.

Work of Destruction Begins.

At 2 o'clock the first work of destruction began by the removal of a house-connecting bridge between the Silivera and Ahlo premises. The firemen cut this connecting link away and then several cans of kerosene oil were poured into the upstairs rooms of Nos. 325, 326 and 327, and all was ready for the match.

President Cooper sent word to Chief Hunt at 3:20 p.m. that everything was up to the Fire Department. By chance coincidence Chief Hunt at 3:27 p.m. shouted to the foreman, who was upstairs in the premises numbered 327, to start the fire. The match was applied, and within a few seconds the room was entirely ablaze. Within two minutes the flames were leaping through the tinderwood roof, from which the corrugated iron roofing had already been removed. The fire spread quickly toward both ends of the doomed structure, and began eating its way toward the rear. The scene on Nuuanu street was fine. Two streams of water were played on the buildings across the street and onto the structures adjoining the infected premises. The flames quickly destroyed the stores in the central part, and then began working fast toward the rear. Behind No. 325 was a large two-story concrete structure owned by L. Ahlo, on the ground floor of which was stored a very valuable lot of sake just received by him, and recently fumigated. The upper story was used as a dwelling-place by Japanese Yoshiwara women. A stream of water was kept on this building from the beginning, but its closeness to the burning structure in front soon brought it under the control of the fire and flames and smoke burst from the windows and beneath the eaves. This was a building which the Board desired to save, if possible, as it and its contents was worth more than all the structures facing on Nuuanu street. A second stream of water was brought to play on the burning structure, but within an hour the roof fell in, carrying in part of the wall. Chunks of the wall composition fell upon the balcony, and, bounding, several of the firemen had narrow escapes from being hit. One of the foremen was struck upon the forehead and severely injured. In carrying hose through the narrow passageways, two firemen dodged a heavy piece of corrugated iron in time. Had either man been hit he would have been badly injured if not killed.

Some of the shacks extended almost back to Mr. Damon's Chinese school, and in allowing these to burn without the fire spreading to adjoining property the firemen had their hands full. Sparks flying from the blazing mass were carried by the south wind, which was blowing a good breeze, to the Mossman house on Beretania street, setting fire to the roof; also houses in the rear of the Orpheum theater caught fire in the same manner, but in each case bucket brigades quenched these embryo fires.

At one time it was thought the Ahlo premises were likely to be included in the conflagration, but this was prevented by concentrating three streams on the exposed buildings. In many respects the work of the Fire Department was a splendid achievement in confining the fire to the limits as mapped out by the Board of Health. They had the fire under control nearly the entire time the buildings were ablaze. Chief Hunt working in amongst his men and exposing himself in many dangerous alleyways. In taking a horse from a stable in Ahlo's premises, a corporal of the regiment was kicked by the animal in the mouth, knocking his cigar away and cutting a severe gash in his underlip. The corporal coolly picked up his cigar from the ground and resumed his beat.

The determination of the Board to take such rigid measures arose from the discussion of the subject at a meeting of the Board of Health Saturday night, when it was decided that certain parts of Chinatown must go, destruction by fire being the only means by which the district could be purified and cleansed of its saturated filthiness. The Board is evidently prepared to keep up vigorous measures in stamping out the plague, and as soon as barracks can be erected for them the denizens of other sections of the quarantined district will be moved to the new quarantine and their former dwelling-houses and places of business will be burned to the ground.

Three Deaths Yesterday.

The first death by bubonic plague reported at the Board of Health yesterday morning, was that of Ah Pow, on Nuuanu street. Ah Pow lived in an upstairs room, which was almost next to that of the Chinese who died a few days ago. In a room sandwiched in between the two infected rooms, three Chinamen have been sleeping, a reporter ascertaining that they had slept there Friday night. However, all are now in quarantine at Kakaako.

The second death was that of Quong Yu Quan, a young Chinaman, who died on King street near River in a building, where he was employed by Sam Kee. The body was brought to the morgue in the afternoon and an autopsy held by Dr. Hoffman, who pronounced the death caused by bubonic plague. The body was sent to the crematory.

The third case was that of Koo Wal, a Chinese who was reported yesterday evening by William Crawford. The shack in which the man lived was directly in the backyard of the Kohyama Hotel, on the corner of Paauhi and Smith streets. Dr. Pratt and Scaparone made the examination. He had a temperature of 102, pulse 125. The tumor gland on the left, he was highly swollen, and the slightest pressure upon the part caused intense pain to the patient. He seemed in good spirits, however, even when being removed to the Chinese hospital for treatment. It was a highly suspicious case, and the physicians expressed an opinion after the examination that he would probably die inside of twenty-four hours, which he did.

The Koiyashi Hotel premises have had a good deal of sickness, inside and in the direct vicinity of late. A Japanese in the building, who had been ailing from fever, was removed by the Japanese physicians on Saturday. A Japanese, who died behind the shack of the Chinese, Koo Wal, was attended by the Japanese physicians, who also removed an inguinal gland for examination.

Many cases of sickness were visited throughout the day by the health physicians and one case of suspicious sickness reported to the office. A Chinese, who died on the Ewa side of Nuuanu street, between Beretania and Kukui, was reported as a suspicious death.

Dr. Scaparone, who visited the premises, found that before he could make his examination the Chinaman had been removed for burial.

Executive Officer Reynolds and Agent Johnson had a small official fire of their own yesterday at Pawa. They burned the shack in which the Chinese died on Monday last. The shack was situated near a duck pond off Sheridan street, and left nothing but the ruins behind.

One of the men who has been lending valuable aid to the Board of Health during the present quarantine, is William Crawford, the Hawaiian whose anomalous connections make him a Hawaiian Chinese, although there is not a drop of Chinese blood in his veins. As an interpreter and an inspector he has lent faithful services in attempting to alleviate the evils which exist among his chosen countrymen. Several cases of sickness have been ferreted out by him, his full knowledge of Chinese customs being a valuable aid.

He enjoys the confidence both of the Chinese and those of the Board with whom he has been thrown in contact. The case of Koo Wal, although being held away in a small, hot shack, was discovered by him, the patient being afterwards pronounced a bubonic victim. At yesterday's fire his services were of particular value in explaining to the evicted Chinese the reasons of the Board for their action and in calming their fears.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Board Resolves to Condemn Infected Section at Once.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held on Saturday evening at the Health Office to discuss the question of condemning infected parts of Chinatown and removing sections by fire. Besides President Cooper, who was in the chair, there were present as members of the Board Drs. Wood, Day and Emerson, George W. Smith and Executive Officer Reynolds. Hon. L. A. Thurston, by special request of President Cooper, was also present to make some suggestions relative to more vigorous action on the part of the Board in ridding Chinatown of its dread visitor—the plague. President Cooper, in opening the meeting, said:

"In company with Mr. George W. Smith, a member of the Board and a few members of the Government survey staff and Drs. Pratt and Grossman, I made a thorough inspection of Block No. 10, bounded by Nuuanu, Paauhi and Beretania. The result of our observation was that we were prepared for the condemnation of the entire block with the exception of four or five buildings, which have been marked on the map. The surveyors have located the buildings and the grounds and will be ready for a final report on Monday. I have asked Mr. Thurston here tonight. He has suggested that we take more vigorous measures in regard to the buildings which have been infected. There are two policies to pursue—one with direct authority of the Board to destroy all buildings, and another to proceed in the manner which the law gives us.

"Damages will, of course, be assessed against the Government. It is well enough to say that the infected premises should be destroyed immediately. There is every reason to believe that the whole block is infected surrounding Ahlo's place. It is a different problem from that which we faced in the cholera time. To discuss this matter is a question of policy. Mr. Thurston says it is time for action. As I understand it from outside criticism, the Board has been negligent on that line in not destroying all buildings where infection has occurred."

Dr. Emerson: "What is your opinion in regard to the legal aspect for the Board of Health to go ahead and destroy what needs to be destroyed?"

President Cooper: "The law on its face apparently gives the Board full control. The Board and the Government may, however, be open to proceedings in court by injunction. But the law, as it stands, gives the Board the right to condemn. We have a right to declare any building or any enclosure, or any place, on account of a case of sickness, and remove it at the owner's expense. I say it then becomes a question of policy—will the Board go ahead in these matters in a deliberate way?"

Dr. Emerson: "I should go right ahead and take all the responsibility and burn anything and do anything that is necessary. I think that is the proper policy of this Board."

President Cooper: "You think, then, we should go ahead and burn this block right away if we want to?"

Dr. Emerson: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Smith: "Take one block and follow out the course of the law and give them notice. I think it is ridiculous to burn all these people out. Condemn these buildings according to law."

Considerable discussion was indulged in regarding the conditions

which bring about the infection, the medical men stating their full belief in the transferring of the plague germs by the successive hands of rats. Also ways and means were discussed as to how the 2,000 persons of the block in question were to be housed and fed while the work of demolition and construction was going on. The people would have to leave their belongings behind them, which would eventually, in the greater part, be destroyed. It was pointed out that the Board in making wholesale condemnations and burnings was laying itself open to a tremendous responsibility, but they stated positively that if the plague was to be stamped out the people would have to be removed elsewhere from the district and provided for. There seemed to be no other method.

President Cooper: "There are two methods to pursue—one to condemn the block and give the owners and tenants notification to leave; and another to go right in and burn the places down."

L. A. Thurston: "What induced me to come here and see you was a conversation I had with Dr. Wood this afternoon. I read an article lately in the Nineteenth Century concerning the plague in Oporto. It stated, among other things that the methods pursued thereby quarantining people in the infected houses were more liable to spread the disease than prevent it. If there was infection in a building there was every possible chance for the people in the building to catch the plague in that manner. Dr. Wood agreed with me that the balance of people in a house after it has become infected should be removed. Fire and destruction of the places are the best methods. I inquired why this had not been done. He stated that so much had to be done that they had not been able to come to this phase of the question. He told me that he had personally gone to a Nuuanu street house and found the people had all been shut in. He had the bedding of the infected room taken to the street and burned. In few cases have all the belongings been destroyed; more than using disinfectants liberally, destruction of belongings had not been carried out."

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He enjoys the confidence both of the Chinese and those of the Board with whom he has been thrown in contact. The case of Koo Wal, although being held away in a small, hot shack, was discovered by him, the patient being afterwards pronounced a bubonic victim. At yesterday's fire his services were of particular value in explaining to the evicted Chinese the reasons of the Board for their action and in calming their fears.

"I have not come here with a view to finding fault, but, to the contrary, to lend as far as I can, any possible assistance, and give suggestions to take what seemed to me, stronger measures for action in stamping out the plague in order to save ourselves from a ruinous catastrophe. I understand the plague has been running four or five years in Hongkong, and unless we can meet the thing right here now, and stamp it out, we are liable to become a plague-ridden spot for years."

"My idea is to adopt by resolution, new regulations, for instance, that as soon as a certain building has a plague patient in it certain measures should be taken to prevent the disease spreading. Wherever practicable, I say, the building should be destroyed; the sooner the better. I understand it is a question of rats coming into a house and going out of it that spreads the disease. My suggestion would be this: Remove the inmates to some other place, where they can be cared for, and then proceed to the work of destroying the building, and I would suggest this be done now while there are so few cases. I have drawn up a few suggestions which I desire to make to the Board, as follows:

Let the Board adopt regulations providing that upon each case of plague being reported, the following action be taken:

The patient be immediately removed to the hospital or morgue.

That all other occupants of the building be immediately removed from the building to quarantine quarters to be provided for that purpose and there thoroughly disinfected and quarantined.

That all furniture, clothing and bedding about the premises be immediately burned. An inspector to have the authority to exempt therefrom articles not easily infected, such as metal, etc., these to be immediately thoroughly disinfected.

All wooden buildings in which a case of plague occurs, and all wooden buildings in immediate communication therewith to be burned as soon as possible, precautions being taken to prevent the fire spreading.

In addition to disinfecting the lot on which the case has occurred, the same to be covered as soon as practicable with combustible material and the same burned, so as to thoroughly burn the surface of the soil.

If a case of plague is found in a brick or stone building the same methods of disinfection to be followed above set forth, except that the building shall not be destroyed. All floors of the same and all portions which are brought in contact with the inmates to be removed and burned.

The question of providing places of shelter for those who were put into the "barracks quarantine" was discussed at length, and it was decided to prepare the Kakaako Rifle range quarters for service and to build up temporary barracks which will accommodate several hundred persons. President Cooper stating that he intended to request the Minister of the Interior to construct barracks to hold 1,000 people.

Mr. Thurston stated he was ready to assist in any way possible, in carrying out any of the suggestions he made.

Dr. Emerson: "I should like to make a motion that all the people living in the infected houses be removed to some clean place; that all furnishings in the houses which cannot be easily disinfected, be burned, and the balance removed to new and clean places. That the materials and belongings of the sick man should be destroyed."

The motion prevailed.

President Cooper: "I should think the resolution to the general effect that in the opinion of the Board these premises are considered a source of sickness they should be condemned, and that legal notices should be given for the vacating of the premises."

A motion to this effect was carried.

CASTOR BEANS

A Profitable Industry Started Here.

Thirty-five Dollars a Ton—Mill at Kaneohe—How the Oil is Extracted.

The offer of \$35 a ton by Backfield & Co. for clean castor oil beans, brings into prominence an industry, which, until about eighteen months ago, was not thought of in the Hawaiian Islands. It has of course been known all along, that the castor oil tree flourishes throughout the group, but Mr. C. Koeling, an old sugar man, is the first to turn the tree into profit. This gentleman, after a careful study of the plant, secured some land at Kaneohe, and started about eighteen months ago to plant the seeds. A first crop of about one hundred acres has already been taken off, and another one hundred acres planted.

Machinery for the treatment of the seeds was obtained from Germany some time ago, and the result of the first crushing has proven so satisfactory that considerable increase in

the output is contemplated. Some of the refined oil of local growth and treatment, has been tested by druggists here and pronounced the equal of the imported article.

The castor oil-plant in this country grows to the dimensions of a tree, and sometimes reaches a height of thirty feet. Its leaves are often two feet in diameter and its fruit is a three celled pod, covered with hard yielding prickles, each cell developing a single seed. These seeds are of an oval laterally compressed form and have a shining dark grey and brown, thick, leathery skin, within which is the kernel.

In extracting the oil, the seeds are submitted to a dry heat in a furnace for an hour or so, by which they are softened, and made to part easily with their oil. They are then pressed in a large and powerful screw press, and the only matter which flows out is caught, mixed with an equal quantity of water and boiled for an hour, after which it is allowed to cool, the water is drawn off, and the oil transferred to zinc tanks and exposed for eight hours to the sun; it is then ready for use. By this means 100 pounds of good seeds will yield as much as five gallons of pure oil.

The castor oil tree grows wild in these islands; many of them are to be seen in the grounds of private residences about the city, while the back country is overrun with them. The facts of the abundance of these beans, and their value delivered in town, should prompt many to make a point of collecting them and make a good thing out of their work.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at TWO DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

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NO. 507 KING ST.
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Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

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Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

COYNE-MEHRHEN FURNITURE COMPANY

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Closing Out Holiday Goods!

CUT PRICES!

Japanese Goods, Screens, Lamps, Lacquer Goods, Art Goods, Pottery, Pictures, Frames, Etc., Etc. Cut Glass, Doulten Ware, Etc.

Pacific Hardware Co., LIMITED.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

TUESDAY JANUARY 1, 1900

OUR KIND OF QUARANTINE

Honolulu quarantine is a curious thing. Chinatown is supposed to be closed, yet inspectors, official visitors and troops enter and leave it several times a day and carry whatever adheres to them to their respective homes. Then to make matters worse several hundreds of house servants who are wanted in family kitchens and bedrooms and yet may take companion there have been permitted to pass the "quarantine." The only people who are held within the lines are those who, by constant night-and-day residence in Chinatown, are more immune to the diseases of the locality than those whose business keeps them, for the greater part of the time, in the residence portions of the city.

What is meant by quarantine on the Mainland is a very much more stringent thing. A Federal quarantine is a Chinese wall outside of which no one, save possibly certain doctors, are allowed to pass. Yellow fever quarantines in the Gulf States are hedged in by shot guns. No matter what the domestic necessity may be no one is allowed to get by the lowered muzzles. Were it otherwise, yellow fever quarantine would be a farce and the disease would run riot for months at a time instead, as now, for brief weeks in widely separated years.

Really, is such a fast and loose quarantine as we are having worth the while? It certainly does not assure the confinement of the plague because it allows people to pass whose blood may have already received the germs of the disease. Fumigation cannot reach the bacilli which have found entrance to the human body however easily it may destroy those which cling to the clothing or the person. Still, to be fair, we can admit that, to the degree which it stops the mingling of the races all over the city it circumscribes the activity of malignant physical influences. So far so good—but that sort of a thing is an act of mere precaution or differentiation but it is not quarantine.

We notice another odd thing about our health administration. It is that when a case of plague is removed from a house the living inmates are kept there until it is found out whether or not they are also "coming down." They are thus given further chance to not only catch the plague individually but to communicate it to each other or to their next door neighbors. This may be the best system in easy-going Honolulu but in Altruria and we don't know but in Lilliput the Health Board would take all the inmates to an out-of-town quarantine, put them where they would not run the risks of contact imposed by a small dwelling and then give the infected house over to a three day fumigation or to the flames.

As to the manner in which fumigated and unfumigated freight are piled together on the wharves and impartially handled by stevedores who afterward come up town, that is too long a story. But it fits in very nicely with the opera bouffe proceedings which are going on in this quarantine business elsewhere.

PAGO PAGO HARBOR

Rear Admiral Farquhar has an interesting article in the Independent about Pago Pago harbor in which he says that, in obtaining full possession in the treaty with Germany and England, the United States secures a naval station of great strategic value for the future protection and development of our growing Pacific commerce. The need of this harbor in the Samoan group was keenly appreciated years ago by naval officers stationed on the Pacific coast; but, if it was considered of special value five or ten years ago, its importance since the Spanish-American war has more than doubled and tripled. The control of it may almost be looked upon as a necessity. It lies in the direct route of our future commerce between San Francisco and the far east, and it will therefore prove of an advantage that any one can appreciate who studies its location in the Pacific in connection with our new possessions there.

The island of Tutuila, writes Admiral Farquhar, is of little value to us or any other country except for naval purposes. It would hardly be worth negotiating for if it were not for its strategic value in forming a link in the chain of islands extending from the far east to San Francisco now owned and controlled by the United States. As a convenient place for our merchantmen, as well as war vessels, to put in under stress of weather or for any other reason, the harbor of Pago Pago

is pre-eminently a great boon to the country. It is a property of no commercial value other than this, for its products will never form any considerable sum of commerce. There are a few coconuts and other tropical fruits raised on the island, and the natives can raise these easily and find sufficient food for their means. The harbor offers excellent opportunities for safety to vessels. "During the great hurricane of a decade ago," writes the Rear Admiral reminiscing, "when we many lives and great vessels were lost, I was in command of the Ticonderoga. Thelessness of the hurricane illustrates what terrific havoc could be done in shipping in that quarter of the globe if not anchored in some good harbor. We were not in Pago Pago at the time of the storm, and the wind and waves easily drove the ships upon the beach where they were wrecked."

These hurricanes, as Admiral Farquhar views them, are liable to do untold damage to ships in the southern Pacific at any time during the season for them, and we could not adequately protect them without some good safe harbor. Pago Pago harbor is shaped like a boot, and is perfectly protected on all sides. The water is deep enough to accommodate heavy draught vessels, and it has all the natural surroundings necessary to form a protected roadstead for modern war vessels. As a coaling and repair station for the navy it could be made second to none in the Pacific. It could easily be fortified and made a strong, impregnable harbor.

There is no other safe harbor in Samoa that offers the same advantages as Pago Pago, but possibly one could be built at great expense of time, labor and money. With the natural advantages offered in Pago Pago it would seem, however, that the acquirement of this was a gain for the United States that we might well be satisfied with. The harbor of Apia is notoriously insecure, and so are the other places on the islands which pass for harbors. The beauty and picturesqueness of the Samoan Islands will probably be sufficient to attract many Americans to them to live and the naval officers who may be stationed there in the future will find a climate of surpassing attractiveness. Pago Pago is a small place, and the island on which it is located about the smallest of the group, but it has the natural situation to make its growth rapid and effective if the Pacific cable to the Philippines is laid, a further connecting link with Pago Pago will be made to make it of more importance to this country.

CHINATOWN EXPOSED

If Honolulu is not a whitened sepulcher, full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness then the report of the Sanitary Commission printed elsewhere is at fault in its facts.

That report makes the worst reading which the literature of the plague has yet produced and it gives the first vivid picture of Chinatown which has been published. Witness this paragraph as a sample of the whole:

We are not surprised at the indignation expressed when a citizen finds he is living in a community where fresh meat is exposed for sale in shops within a few feet of which are cesspools reeking with filth and vermin, from which come clouds of flies; where restaurants have cesspools with no other covering than the kitchen floors, into which cockroaches crawl by the thousands after a night of foraging over tables and dishes; where poultry is kept huddled for weeks in small coops one above the other; where pot is manufactured, and sold in shops sour with fermented slime; where kitchens are built next to foul-smelling privies, and so arranged that a ray of light never enters them; where sinks are maintained with long, leaking drains; where cesspools and privy vaults are crowded together or combined and left unopened year after year to saturate the ground with filth and germs; where cesspools are often without ventilation of any kind excepting the crevices of the floors above or perhaps a rickety wooden vent ending within two feet of a sleeping-apartment window, which is overcrowded at night with occupants, and where the ground is often without drainage, so that the seepage from the surroundings accumulates and becomes stagnant.

The Commission hastens to say that the responsibility cannot rest wholly with the Board of Health any more than a board of directors can be held wholly responsible for the details of the management of a business enterprise. The argument under all the circumstances is not impressive but at the same time we do not find it worth while to analyze the matter now. Responsibility can be meted out later; the thing at present is to discuss and provide a remedy. This the Sanitary Commission does in a series of strong and cogent recommendations which we do not need to urge upon the favorable consideration of this aroused community.

As a first step toward freeing Honolulu of its plague spots the Council of State should be called together; as the next, the Council should see that money enough is portioned out, and put in the right hands, to rid Honolulu of the one overshadowing menace to its health and prosperity. And no time should be wasted.

STRONG RESOURCES PROPOSED

It is the sense of this meeting that it is a sound policy to remove the quarantining as rapidly as practicable the residents of the Chinatown district and to take any and every step with out limit necessary to stamp out the plague, including the destruction of buildings and other property. Resolutions in support of the Board of Health. Adopted at a Public Meeting participated in by the President and Cabinet.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health celebrated the going out of the old and the coming in of the new year, yesterday, by the adoption and execution of a policy which will receive the hearty endorsement of the people of Honolulu and of Hawaii.

The feeling was becoming general in the community that the measures adopted by the Board to stamp out the plague were not radical enough, and it was with hearty satisfaction that the news was received yesterday that the Board had decided, upon each case of plague occurring, to immediately remove all well persons from the building, as well as the patient, quarantine them and destroy the building in which the case had occurred. This is fighting the devil with fire. In view of the subtle character of the disease, there is no safety in half-way measures. Destruction is the only certain disinfection. Yesterday a man died of the plague on Nuuau street at 10 a.m. By the middle of the afternoon eighty residents of the immediate neighborhood had been removed to quarantine quarters and the block of buildings in which the death took place was burned to the ground. This is heroic treatment, but it is a policy which gives assurance of victory which no other does. It is a policy which carries conviction, and so long as it is vigorously and intelligently carried out the Board can count on the support of the press and the community.

LOOKING BOTH WAYS

On the 1st of January, 1800, the interest of the civilized world was centering in the character and career of Napoleon Bonaparte. The young Corsican had not yet become Emperor of the French, but having begun the most brilliant campaign of his career, that of Italy, he was taking on the reputation and dignity of the first soldier of Europe and therefore of the world. From then until the defeat at Waterloo, a period of fifteen years, Napoleon stood as the paramount historical figure of the nineteenth century, the most splendid, the most audacious, the most successful and inspiring of all the soldier-princes since the day of Caesar. Had he not turned his back upon Robert Fulton, the American who came to him with the steamboat in his brain, he might have died upon the one throne of Europe, the undisputed master of the continent and of the seas.

One hundred years ago Old World civilization was confined to about the same area in square miles, though not the same square miles, as that which had embraced the Roman empire—a territory bounded by London, Gibraltar, Thebes and the Caucasus. There was not much enlightenment in the region of Thebes or the Caucasus, but civilization had long since gone farther north. The area of Christian observance had, however, begun to spread over about one-third of the territory of the United States. A rude and half-barbaric civilization held sway in South and Central America and in Southwestern and Western America. Africa was in nearly all respects a dark continent. The Algerian pirates held the north, the Dervishes the desert, the Ethiopian cannibals the vast interior, and affiliated tribesmen the South. A few Boers and British here and there a white missionary held a foothold on the coasts. The slave trade flourished. Asia was very nearly a sealed book. There were certain ventures being made by French and English on the coasts of India and some attempt had been made to open the closed door of China. Japan was almost as little known to the outside world as in the day of Marco Polo; Corea and Siberia were no better known than are the fastnesses of Tibet. Australia had a few white settlements; the islands of the sea were mostly unpeopled save by the brown Malaysian natives, whom wind and chance had brought, canoe-wise, to their palm-fringed shores.

The year 1800 in Hawaii saw the progress of the great plans originating in the brain of Kamehameha the Great, to centralize the government of the island realm. The ancient system was being changed by conquest. A century ago Kamehameha was living on the largest island of the group and building, in the forests back of Hilo, the famous fleet of war canoes intended to carry an army for the invasion of Kauai. Some small decked vessels were added to the fleet by the advice and aid of a white sojourner. The time was one not only of war and politics, but of agriculture, of wise

haberance of white men, of rural simplicity or the like of never known. The beginning of the Howard era past were seen in the Hawaii of 1800.

The United States was also in the sanitary stage of its political existence. It had a population of 5,284,882 little previous or which had penetrated the Ohio country and were flowing toward the Mississippi. George Washington had died in the last days of the eighteenth century and the country no longer had the benefit of his thoughtful and warning judgment. But it was in good hands. John Adams, steering the course of popular recklessness, had just prevented a war with France—a war which lost him a second term as President but saved the country from a struggle that might have been finally ended, to our disadvantage, by France.

The feeling was becoming general in the community that the measures adopted by the Board to stamp out the plague were not radical enough, and it was with hearty satisfaction that the news was received yesterday that the Board had decided, upon each case of plague occurring, to immediately remove all well persons from the building, as well as the patient, quarantine them and destroy the building in which the case had occurred. This is fighting the devil with fire. In view of the subtle character of the disease, there is no safety in half-way measures. Destruction is the only certain disinfection. Yesterday a man died of the plague on Nuuau street at 10 a.m. By the middle of the afternoon eighty residents of the immediate neighborhood had been removed to quarantine quarters and the block of buildings in which the death took place was burned to the ground. This is heroic treatment, but it is a policy which gives assurance of victory which no other does. It is a policy which carries conviction, and so long as it is vigorously and intelligently carried out the Board can count on the support of the press and the community.

SHALL WE GLANCE AHEAD OVER THE CENTURY TO COME? Who can say where the United States may not then extend? May it not be in that day the mightiest empire which history ever crowned with its laurel and dowered with its scepter? Already the sun sets on its westernmost palms only to rise at the same moment upon its easternmost pines. The day foreseen by rear Ben Butler when the Stars and Stripes may be planted so far north that the Eskimo, coming out of his hut in the gray of the early morning, will mistake them for the Northern Lights, may not be distant, and who knows but the institutions of the republic may yet extend their sovereign benefice over wide reaches of Asia. The world is moving forward to some great destiny which we can but dimly discern, and America, God leading it, is reaching out the hand that may first touch the ultimate goal.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

The news from China never fails of its items about plagues on the rivers and coasts and disorders among the interior population. In yesterday's budget we had word of several acts of piracy and there was the official announcement by a Viceroy that foreigners had better not attend a great festival because, if they did, the Government could not protect them. Such announcements have been common for years. During the war with Japan the Chinese government declined to let correspondents go with the Army because it could not guarantee their safety at the hands of Chinese soldiers. In peace the situation, so far as protection for outsiders is concerned, has the same aspects. Only where the extra-territorial jurisdiction of foreigners extends into the old empire can the "white barbarians" command respect.

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Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. O'DAY, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.

DEALING WITH CHINATOWN.

The Board of Health acted to good purpose again yesterday. Another infected block is infected no longer. Fire once more did its beneficial work. The residents of the building in which the death of Sunday night took place were sent to special quarantine. It would have been preferable to do the same with the occupants of the immediately adjoining buildings, as was done on Sunday; but in view of the steps taken last night to put in force a still more radical policy nothing more need be said on this point.

The policy now decided upon is to at once secure a high and healthy locality, probably to the west of the town, there to establish a series of quarantine camps, to which as fast as practicable the inhabitants of Chinatown will be removed, disinfected and quarantined until freedom from infection is assured. This will rapidly thin out the dangerously congested district and thereby remove the source of peril arising from so large a number of persons being kept confined in a section known to be infected.

Simultaneously with this action will continue the purification by fire of the plague-smitten locality. The statement made by Dr. Wood at the Board meeting last night cannot be too strongly kept in mind: "Infection is conveyed more by locality than by people." The Chinatown "locality" is known to be infected. Remove the people from there and a brief quarantine period will relieve them from danger; but the "locality" will still be infected, lurking like a snake in the jungle to strike the first unwary man who returns.

Not only is it necessary to take out the people but to so thoroughly cleanse the infected locality that they can afterward return in safety. This safety can be secured in one way and one way only—by burning the buildings and letting the light of the sun into the fith-sodden foundation of Chinatown for a period of time sufficient to destroy the plague germs which have already caused death in five separate blocks of that section. Expensive this will be; but the cost to Hawaii in dollars and cents alone, if the plague is not stamped out within the next thirty days, will pay for two Chinatowns and the Hawaiian national debt thrown in.

There must be no more halting or hesitation. One supreme effort must be made in which the Board of Health and the community must join. In this way cholera was met and conquered in 1856. Plague can and must be likewise conquered. But inasmuch as the plague is a more deadly disease and more difficult to eradicate, more drastic measures must be adopted to accomplish the desired result.

It is not often that a Fire Department is called out to see that buildings are properly burned, but the phenomenon occurred in Honolulu yesterday. And it was a good thing it did.

One of the results of the passage of the Cullom bill would be the organization here of a postal carrier service and branch post offices. Such conveniences have long been needed and Uncle Sam will have to provide them here under the law giving them to cities of over ten thousand inhabitants.

The Advertiser's suggestions that fire should take the place of rose water as a disinfectant were carried out yesterday in one part of Chinatown and we hope to see it speedily followed up in other parts. This is fighting the plague to some purpose and no one will begrudge the Board of Health any reputation it may win by it.

The proceedings of the Board of Health of Hongkong acquire a local interest as showing how the British authorities go about such work as is being done in Honolulu. We notice that the question of exterminating rats is prominent in the Board's deliberations and that the sanitarians have decided that the only sure bait for rat traps is raw meat. The hint ought not to be lost on housewives who have vainly tried to catch rats with poisoned cheese and bread.

The Advertiser has urged, over and over again, that Chinatown be condemned. Things are now going in that direction. Obviously the faster they proceed, the better it will be for all concerned.

The Sanitary investigators say of Chinatown first: "The evil is largely due to the negligence, indifference or greed of the property-owners themselves." No doubt. Then why not enforce the law against them?

Severe building laws preventing the erection of shacks anywhere in Chinatown would be helpful legislation. If they cannot be passed before Honolulu gets to be a municipality they ought to be among the first measures covered by the city ordinances.

The fumigating plant is fortunate in having so careful a man as Dr. Pratt in charge of it. He has carried out the work in hand with intelligence and fidelity and when the episode of the plague is over, he, for one, will have nothing to apologize for.

When castor beans can be sold in this city for \$35 per ton and worked up at home for something more, the question of what small farmers may do in the hill country needs no further study. The castor bean grows spontaneously in this soil and yields remarkably prolific crops.

Things are moving in the right way now and so long as that is the case no one will criticize the movers. The people of this city confronted the first outbreak of the plague with confidence in the Board of Health and it is now evident that this body intends to deserve the same consideration at the end. More power to it.

We must compliment the trustees of the Bishop Estate on taking up the question of building model tenements in place of their pestiferous shacks on Beretania, Smith and Nuuanu streets. When something comes of the scheme our congratulations both to the Bishop Estate and to the city of Honolulu will not be withheld.

British patriots are not rushing into the Army for the money in it. A private in the Queen's service gets 25 to 30 cents a day, a sergeant 60 to 80 cents a day while a captain seeks glory or the grave for \$3.60. In such a war as is now going on it requires a great deal of patriotism to soothe the business prudence of Her Majesty

TRAVEL IN FAR BRAZIL

Frank G. Carpenter's Letter.

COLONIES OF GERMANS

Place Where Climate and Soil are Like Those of North Temperate Zone.

I have had a long chat with our consul general to Brazil, Mr. Eugene Seeger, concerning a remarkable journey which he has just made through the southern part of that country. Consul General Seeger has been representing the business interests of the United States for several years in Rio de Janeiro. He was appointed by President McKinley, and during his term has done much to advance American trade on the east coast of South America. He is now in the United States on a short leave of absence and is spending some time in Washington.

The trip through the southern provinces of Brazil which Mr. Seeger made was largely by means of wagons, carriages and on horseback. His wife went with him, and they traveled by slow stages from one town to another, visiting the leading cities and looking up the chances for American investments and American trade. In many of the large places where they stopped the people had never seen an American; they did not know the colors of the American flag until one was displayed by our consul general, but they nevertheless gave cordial greetings to the representative of the United States.

Consul General Seeger describes southern Brazil as by far the best part of the country. He says that its soil is exceedingly rich, and that its climate is like that of California. It is a vast country, full of possibilities for fortune-making and investments. The best things are now owned by the Germans, but there are many opportunities for Americans and American capital.

Colony of Blumenau.

"Southern Brazil," said Consul General Seeger, "is largely populated by Germans. The first of them came to the country about two generations ago, and their houses and customs are like those of Germany fifty years ago. I can't describe the simplicity and quaintness of the civilization. I went through many colonies, visiting villages and cities, in which the houses were like the old-time houses you see in Germany. There are no locks on the doors. The cities have no such things as telephones, gas or horse cars. Electricity is almost unknown, and there are none of the modern improvements of today. I remember one hotel at which I stopped in the town of Blumenau. This is in the state of Santa Catharina. It is the chief city of the colony of Blumenau, which has, perhaps, 50,000 population. When I went to bed at night I asked my landlord for a key. He told me that none of the rooms had any locks, and that they never thought of fastening the doors there. I found that the bar in the hotel was left open all night, the bartender often being away for hours at a time. If a man wanted a drink he took down the bottle and poured it out, and left the money on the counter. The customs of eating were refreshing.

"We sat down at the table, at the same time mine host wishing us 'guten appetit,' and at the close of the meal asking us how we liked the food. My room in the hotel was right near the public school, and at the noon recess I saw the master, a tall, gaunt German, in old-fashioned clothes, come out and walk up the street between two rows of beautiful palm trees. He had in his two hands a cheese sandwich, which must have been a foot long and about eight inches wide. He bit gorged mouthfuls out of the sandwich as he walked along. Behind him came the scholars, who numbered more than a hundred, each holding a smaller sandwich. They walked up the avenue and back again, thus eating their lunch, and then returned to school. Blumenau is a very rich town. There is practically no poverty. I visited the jail and was told it had only one prisoner within the last five years.

The Germans of Brazil.

"There are colonies of this kind scattered throughout Brazil," said the consul general. "The state of Parana, which I first entered, has about 2,000,000 population. Of these 75,000 are Germans and about 100,000 native Brazilians and the remainder Italians, Poles, etc. The Germans own the property and control the trade. It is the same in Santa Catharina province, and also in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The chief city of the latter state is Porto Alegre. It has about 90,000 people, and of these at least 30,000 are Germans. The city is a large trade center. It has extensive factories and is the chief commercial point for southern Brazil. The Germans own all the stores. They are so prominent that in the principal street the signs are German only. The banks are German, and I understand that the German-Brazilian Bank of Rio de Janeiro will soon establish a branch bank in Porto Alegre. To give you some idea of the money which can be made in banking in Brazil I would say that this bank had a capital of about \$1,000,000 and that it paid last year dividends of 12 per cent. It could have paid 20 per cent, but did not do so, for in that case its taxes would have been materially increased."

The California of Brazil.

I here asked the consul general something as to the crops in this part of Brazil.

"He replied: 'The climate and soil is such that the people can raise almost anything. The country is more like

California than any other part of South America. In the far south you go into northern California and along the Rio Catharina and Parana there is a climate and soil like central California. There is a great production along the coast and beyond, here a rolling prairie land, as far as Rio Grande in which there is wheat, rye, and barley. There is an abundant rainfall, and crops can be grown with irrigation. They raise coffee, cotton and tobacco. They raise every kind of fruit that you can grow in California, and at the same time have some of the richest growing lands of the world. Rio Grande do Sul has a large export of hides and meat. It has wheat fields and it raises the products of the temperate zone. It is the wheat man's country, and one people would thrive there just as the Germans have done.'

"How about lands? Could Americans buy property at such rates as to be profitable?"

"Yes, I asked as to this," replied the consul general. "I was told that they would gladly welcome immigration from the United States, and that lands will be given to immigrants for little or nothing. Colonies might be established which would be quite as American as these are German now. I believe a tract of 1,000 acres could be secured and by means of railroads opened up to settlement."

Opportunities for American Capital.

"How about railroads, Mr. Seeger? Is there any chance for American capital in that direction?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the consul general. "I have presented that matter to the State Department, and have filed maps and papers descriptive of the country. I give the results of my investigations for the past summer, and such persons as are interested in the subject can, I suppose, get access to them. I have, you know, no interest except that of a consular officer. I only want to serve the American people and the American business men without regard to personal investment."

"You ask as to railroads," the consul general went on. "Leaving Rio de Janeiro, I landed on the coast of Brazil at the port of Parana, in the state of Parana, and there took a railroad over the mountains to the city of Curitiba. The railroad is one of the most picturesque in the world. It climbs right up the mountains through the most magnificent scenery for miles, hanging to the sides of cliffs. That road was built by a French syndicate on a guarantee from the government of six per cent. It was so expensive to construct that it can never pay dividends out of its profits, but the builders are sure to get six per cent from the government. This road goes to Curitiba, a town of 25,000 people, and then extends southward to Rio Negro, a town on the river Iguaçu. This river is navigable from Rio Negro, a distance of about 200 miles, and ships go from it to the town, or, rather, village, of Port Uniao. Please remember the name of that village, for it will one day be a big city and will be a great railroad center in southern Brazil. Concessions have been granted for railroads from it to Porto Alegre. I went over this ground in a wagon. It is beyond description rich and it will eventually support a vast population. The railroads can be easily built and they will pay enormously. The people who have taken out the concessions have not the money to operate them, and American capitalists who would go down there with a corps of engineers and look into the subject could make investments which would double in a few years. They could get the concessions to build the railroads, and that on terms which would probably include dividends guaranteed by the state. They could get large grants of land, which would steadily increase in value, while their investments would pay from the start. The roads in contemplation will also extend from Port Uniao to Itajahy. This is a port on the Atlantic which is destined to be one of the most important in Brazil. It has no railroad at present. The goods which now go on ox carts would then be carried by rail."

A Great Trunk Line.

"If you will take your map of South America," continued the consul general, "you will see that the port of Itajahy is almost in a straight line east of Villa Rica, Paraguay. The plan is to build a railroad between these two points, passing through Port Uniao and connecting at Villa Rica with the line to Asuncion. This will be one of the greatest trunk lines of the world. It will open up Paraguay, southern Brazil, a vast part of the Argentine and the rich states of Mato Grosso and Goyes, Brazil, to the Atlantic, saving 2,000 miles of travel on slow river steamers to these points. This territory is almost as large, I judge, as the United States east of the Mississippi. The products of interior Brazil would come down to Asuncion on the Paraguay river and be shipped on this road to the Atlantic. The little village of Port Uniao, of which I have spoken, is one of the great towns on the line and lands about it can be had now almost for the asking. This road, for which Americans might get the concession, could not but be enormously profitable. It need not all be built at once, and could be made to pay as it was constructed."

Two Cases of Leprosy.

"One of the chief freights of the road," said the consul general, "would consist of mate, or Paraguay tea. This is shipped in vast quantities from Paraguay to all parts of South America. In the neighborhood of 20,000,000 people use this tea. It is the favorite drink of the Argentines, the Uruguayans and the Brazilians. A great part of Paraguay's revenue comes from it. There are vast forests of the bushes which produce the tea leaves not far from Port Uniao. Indeed, more than 20,000,000 pounds of mate are shipped annually out of this section to the Argentine and Uruguay. A railroad about eighty miles long would carry this produce to the seacoast, and this is a part of the proposed line which I referred to above."

"I understand you have advised the use of this tea for our soldiers. Mr. Seeger," said I.

"Yes, I have," replied our consul general to Brazil. "I think it would be of great advantage to the troops of the Philippines or those who are stationed in Cuba or Porto Rico. The tea is a great stimulant. It braces your nerves, seems to strengthen your brain, and enables you to endure all sorts of hardships. It has no unpleasant after-effects, and I should like to see it given

to our soldiers. I suppose it grows in parts of it from Paraguay to Uruguay. It is in the Chaco and Mato Grosso, and can be shipped at any time in the year."

Money in Brazilships.

"There is a chance for an American shipper line in southern Brazil. Once it is put on the River Iguaçu from Rio Negro to Port Uniao, which would go well. The river needs only a little dredging to make it navigable all the year round, and a company which would spend \$100,000 in this way could get concessions which would be of immense value. As to ocean steamers from New York to southern Brazil, there would also pay. The chief business of that region is now done by the Hamburg and South American steamship line. It began to all at the ports eleven years ago, using a first only one steamer. It now has thirty-one steamers going between Europe and southern Brazil, and it paid last year a dividend of 12½ per cent. I have been told that it could have paid 20 per cent."

"But, Mr. Seeger," said I, "have not the Germans a monopoly of everything in southern Brazil? And can Americans get in?"

"The Germans, as I told you, have the bulk of everything now, but you must remember that the country is an undeveloped empire. Take the state of Rio Grande do Sul. It is bigger than Pennsylvania and New York combined, and it has only 200,000 population. It could easily support 10,000,000. The Brazilians are anxious to have the country opened up. I called upon the governors and other leading men of that section and they told me that they would receive our capitalists and immigrants with open arms and would give them almost anything they might ask. The Germans are at present no coming to South America. I have been in Germany within the past month, and I find that the people there have all they can do to attend to their own business. Times were never so good in Germany as they are now. The factories are all busy, and in most of them you have to wait a year to have your orders filled. The German government is discouraging emigration. It wants its people to stay at home and work the soil."

Electricity.

"What chance is there for electricity in southern Brazil?"

"The opportunities are very great indeed," replied the Consul General. "The state of Santa Catharina is full of waterfalls, and electrical power could be developed by them. At present the only factories of that state are managed by man or horse power. All kinds of factories might be established, and especially cotton factories for the soil grows excellent cotton. It is the same in Rio Grande do Sul. In that state there are many good concessions to be obtained. One of the best would be a railroad from Porto Alegre to the harbor opposite it on the Atlantic, and an extension of the trunk line which goes from Porto Alegre to the west, thereby joining with the railroads of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. Millions could be made, I believe, by that enterprise, if the proper parties should undertake it."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

THE CARSON'S WRECK.

Remains in Same Position—Story of the *Claudine*.

The wreck of the bark William Carson, which was run down by the steamer *Claudine* a few nights ago, remained in pretty much the same position yesterday that it has occupied since being towed toward the harbor, in the hope of saving the cargo of coal. The wreck draws forty feet of water, or considerably more than exists at the entrance to the harbor, and the tug captains have been notified not to attempt to bring the submerged vessel into the harbor.

The rather strong wind yesterday did not justify any effort to right the bark. The idea seems to be to send divers down on the lee side to cut the tarpaulins, in order that the masts may be hauled up out of the water, righting the vessel. Until there is an absence of wind, however, nothing can be done toward saving the wreck, but when conditions are favorable, the large suction pump connected with the harbor dredge is to be towed out to the wreck for the purpose of drawing out what remains of the cargo of coal. When that is accomplished the wreck can be safely towed into port.

The steamer *Claudine* returned Monday morning, showing no signs of having been in collision with the Carson bark. In making a statement of the affair to the agents of his vessel, said that he had gone below, leaving the second mate in charge, and was absent but a few moments when his vessel blew one blast on her whistle. Hurrying on deck, Captain Weisbarth saw the *Claudine* about to crash into the bark, and it was too late to avert the collision. The night was unusually dark, but just before the collision the green light of the Carson was made out.

Two Cases of Leprosy.

Judge A. W. Carter, who has charge of the large corps of volunteer inspectors operating from Diamond Head to Kalihii on all the Chinese and Japanese houses and enclosures outside of the quarantined districts, reports that two cases of leprosy have been discovered. Very little sickness has been found, but the feringa out of the two leprosy cases, which have evidently been concealed for some time, is evidence of the thorough inspection which Judge Carter has instituted in his district. Mr. Carter has personally supervised the work from day to day, and spends much of his time in the saddle.

HE HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hoag, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief, as I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.



SNEEZE HON.A. SEWALL

He Speaks of the Plague And Its Effects.

Will Probably Return to the Coast—Need of Larger Harbor—Bark Kaiulani Completed.

How Arthur Sewall held an informal reception yesterday afternoon at the residence of his son, Hona. A. Sewall, 2850 Keeaumoku Street, the Chinese section, where were present Paul Seeger, Mr. M. S. Seeger, managing director of the *Elgin* Watch Co., and Mr. H. W. Wickman, manager of the *Wickman* Steamship Co.

Mr. Sewall expected to continue his journey to Manilla, but owing to the quarantining of the port may decide to remain in San Francisco at the first opportunity. He has been offered the privilege of going to Manilla in a transport, but is rather inclined to return to the Coast. He is, however, enjoying life at Walkiki, and is in no special hurry to leave Honolulu. In conversation with an Advertiser representative yesterday, Mr. Sewall said:

"I am thoroughly in love with this Honolulu life, and would not object if these delightful conditions continued for several weeks to come. But if I am to follow out my plans I must proceed to Manilla. The existence of the plague here has, of course, somewhat altered my ideas, and I would as soon return to the Coast, for I have no special desire to go into the Orient at this time. Honolulu, or at least the Waikiki part of it, has proved so delightful that I could remain here forever if it seems."

"It is very unfortunate," continued Mr. Sewall, "that this plague has broken out here. While it is confined exclusively to the Chinese and Japanese quarter, the existence of the epidemic has had the effect of closing the port to commerce, to a great extent. The plague may not be the real Asiatic variety, but in any event it is sufficient to warrant the Board of Health in taking summary measures to prevent its spread. I think the burning of a portion of the Chinese quarter is commendable. The same action should have been taken, from all accounts, after the cholera epidemic of three years ago. These Orientals should not be allowed to remain in such filthy quarters in the center of the city. The sacrifice of property in the burning out of the infected quarter should be appraised, after due form, and the proper damages allowed, but first of all, the infected quarter should be wiped out."

"The business of this port appears to be growing very fast. I think something should be done at once to relieve the congestion that is apparent in the shipping. There are at the present time seventeen vessels waiting for an opportunity to get alongside a berth to discharge their cargoes. It appears that the harbor should be enlarged, and I have called attention to this need in correspondence sent out today to friends in Washington. What should be done is the construction of stone quays where the dredging is now going on near the terminus of the Oahu railroad, where five or six deep-sea vessels could lie alongside of each other. The business of the port seems to have increased beyond all expectations, and the government should look after it."

Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft, the efficient humane officer in this city, has issued her annual report, which shows that great good has been accomplished by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the past year. Court records show that there have been forty-four arrests by Mrs. Craft as humane officer, or at her instigation, and 500 investigations. The report is full of interest and deserving of careful study.

No permanent appointment to the lighthouse at Diamond Head has as yet been officially reported. Since the death of Captain Christian, the former keeper, a young son of Captain Rice has been in charge, as he is familiar with the big lamp which is used. The name of Captain Christian, the well-known mariner, has been mentioned for the position. He is now absent from the city, but expects to return here soon to take up his permanent home.

At the police station New Year's day was rather lively. There were eight arrests on the charge of drunkenness and two for common nuisance. Ah See, a Chinaman, was booked for malicious injury in wilfully driving against a mule on a bridge, and Charles Eugman was arrested on the charge of stealing cigars from a Chinese store.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

The Elgin

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Many years' handling of Watches

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the *Elgin* is the most satisfactory of all Wristwatches.

Cased in:

DEAL WITH THE SULTAN

Details of Gen. Bates' Agreement.

POLYGAMY NOT IN IT

Americans Get Everything in Sight and Get it Dirt Cheap, Sultan and All.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The following is the text of the agreement between General Bates and the sultan of Jolo, better known as the Jolo treaty, which has been sent to the senate by the president:

Agreement between Brigadier-General John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part, and his highness, the sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik, the Dato Calbi, and the Dato Joakanain, of the other part, it being understood that this agreement will be in full force only when approved by the governor general of the Philippine Islands and confirmed by the president of the United States, and will be subject to future modifications by the mutual consent of the parties in interest:

Article 1. The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

Article 2. The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies, on land and sea.

Article 3. The rights and dignities of his highness, the sultan, and his datus, shall be fully respected; the Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion; all their religious customs shall be respected, and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion.

Article 4. While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Jolo as public interest seem to demand, encroachment will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of his highness, the sultan, unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power, and where the property of individuals is taken, due compensation will be made in each case. Any person can purchase land in the archipelago of Jolo and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land, and such purchase shall immediately be registered in the proper office of the United States Government.

Article 5. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo, when carried on by the sultan and his people with any part of the Philippine islands, and when conducted under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited and undutiable.

Article 6. The sultan of Jolo shall be allowed to communicate direct with the governor general of the Philippine Islands in making complaint against the commanding officer of Jolo, or against any naval commander.

Article 7. The introduction of firearms and war material is forbidden, except under specific authority of the governor general of the Philippine Islands.

Article 8. Piracy must be suppressed and the sultan and his datus agree to heartily co-operate with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

Article 9. Where crimes and offenses are committed by Moros against Moros the government of the sultan will bring to trial and punishment the criminals and offenders who will be delivered to the government of the Sultan by the United States authorities if in their possession. In all other cases persons charged with crimes or offenses will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

Article 10. Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

Article 11. In case of any trouble with subjects of the sultan the American authorities in the island will be instructed to make careful investigation before resorting to harsh measures, as in most cases serious trouble can thus be avoided.

Article 12. At present, Americans of foreigners wishing to go into the country should state their wishes to the Moro authorities and ask for an escort, but it is hoped that this will become unnecessary as we know each other better.

Article 13. The United States will give full protection to the sultan and his subjects in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.

Article 14. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the sultan of Jolo.

Article 15. The United States government will pay the following monthly salaries (Mexican dollars):

To the sultan \$250.00
To Dato Rajah Muda 75.00
To Dato Attik 60.00
To Dato Calbi 75.00
To Dato Joakanain 75.00
To Dato Puyo 60.00
To Dato Amir Hussin 60.00
To Hadji Butu 50.00
To Habib Mura 40.00
To Serif Saguin 15.00

Signed in triplicate in English and

Sulu, at Jolo, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1890 (A.D. 1891, M.D. 1891).
J. C. BATES.
Brigadier General United States Army
Commander.

SULTAN OF JOLO,
DATO RAJAH MUDA,
DATO ATTIK,
DATO CALBI,
DATO JOAKANAIN:

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the General Post Office
Up to December 31, 1890.

GENTLEMEN:

Allen, Mr. Abbott, A
Anderson, H. A. Adler, P.
Alexander, H. E. M. Alexander, J. D. S.
(2)
Allen, G. S.

Asaph, C. Bush, W.
Ballantine, R. Biski, A.
Bailey, C. B. Becker, W. L.
Barker, A. L. Bessett, S. W.
Baker, R. B. Belmont, G. E.
Beazley, G. T. Bluhm, Capt.
Beane, W. J. Bordemann, M.
Berol, Morris M. Bolton & Strong
& W.
Blake, Capt. T. A. Brock, P.
Bohler, W. T. Brown, F. B. (2)
Brown, F. B. Breslin, D. F.
Brickwell, H. Brewer, J. W.
Brown, E. Byrne, J. J.
Cahill, M. M. Clegg, P.
Carroll, J. Cook, A. P.
Carly, W. J. Connealy, J. (2)
Clark, Mr. Cockett, J. D.
Cohn, H. Collins, Mr.
Cooney, C. C. Colburn, W. B.
Cook, L. Cruthers, E.
Cooke, E. Crew, J. E. (2)
Crothers, E. (2) Cullen, Mr.
Davis, J. (2) Diechmann, F.
Davis, P. O. Donless, H. J. K. M.
Denton, J. Dobson, H.
Davey, E. Donowan, G.
Dayton, J. Douglas, Capt. H.
Edwards, C. B. Ell, R. (2)
Eskew, G. Erickson, H.
Eldridge, W. H. Everett, C. H.
Fanning, L. P. Farrell, T. G.
Favel, E. Ferris, W. L.
Fekler, F. Fowick, J. F.
Ferry, L. Fees, O. D.
Fischer, L. Fisher, J. C.
Flint, Mr. Fortescue, G. R.
Galbraith, Jr. W. J. Galbraith, Dr. W. J.
Gaumer, D. (4)
Gear, M. Gardner, W. C.
Gianca, H. G. Gibson, J. H. (2)
Gorman, J. Gore, Dr. G. W.
Grace, J. C. Gregg, G. W.
Grugan, Major Grubbi, W. A.
Garkus, J. C. (2) Gussman, T.
Hal, W. V. Horner, J. J.
Halvorsen, J. Hushes, J.
Hall, W. V. Huther, G.
Harris, J. G. Hadep, J.
Hall, H. F. Harrison, H. B.
Hagan, E. Heldhend, C. R.
Harbottle, E. Hickock, Capt.
Harris, H. W. Higgins, P.
Hawk, J. W. Howe, W. H.
Hills, W. J. Hoffman, Mr.
Hickey, J. Hudson, H. N.
Hill, W. Hubbard, G.
Hoffman, D. W. C. Huff, J. J.
Hooper, W. Ingersoll, Dr.
Jones, W. Judd Printing Co.
Jorgensen, H. Jordan, J. W.
Kane, J. J. Koet, A. E. (2)
Kellher, E. A. Kennedy, W. G.
Keating, M. Kelly, J. C.
Kimble, T. King, F. (3)
King, M. I. Knight, A.
Koppe, W. W. Koppitz, G. H.
Knox, W. H. Lannan, J.
Lane, A. L. Lendt, J.
Langan, J. Lenz, W. H.
Lansing, D. Leger, M.
Levary, H. T. Lemar & Co., J. J.
Levingston, R. Link, J.
Lelivre, P. J. Lovell, D.
Lester, H. Lean, A.
Manhury, J. Morgan, J. P.
Malmer, J. A. Moore, R. S.
Marks, J. Muller, R.
Maurice, H. Murray, W. T.
Mills, F. Myers, Dr. P. S. (2)
Mossman, H. McDonald, J.
Morrison, H. McClay, L. F.
Matthias, Capt. L. J. McFee, J. (2)
Manson Cycle Co. McMillan, H. (2)
Mantaster, G. Minish, F.
Myhre, G. (2) McKechnie, Mr.
McLennan, D. J. McFadden, E. T.
McGann, Mr. McKay, J.
Northup, J. Oissen, L.
Ogge, R. Owens, J. C. (3)
Oborg, J. Oldham, R. D. (2)
Overbay, D.
Padgett, H. Palmer, J. A.
Parmley, A. L. Palmer, C. T.
Pacall, Mr. Pesant, K.
Peterson, F. C. Peerless Typewriter
Pennybacker, C. R. Agency
Pleasants, J. B. Poehler, S.
Perry, E. Phillip, M.
Phillip, H. Phillips, A.
Picard, J. N. Pierson, J.
Oliver, Mr. Price, J. R. (2)
Picard, T. L. Powell, W. A.
Pockels, Capt. X. Poole, C. W.
Port, C. Pens, P. T.
Pros, P. J. Pomroy, C.
Parsons, S. G. Quinby, R. C. (2)
Quinby, D. Reynolds, A. (2)
Reutter, E. Reilly, T. J.
Rich, H. Rila, J.
Riley, J. Richard, H.
Richard, E. Robinson, G.
Rowe, R. J. Rogozynsky, H.
Rosenstock, G. W. Ryan, J. T.
Smith, Rowlett, Stockton, N. L.
Messrs. Swaine, Jr., W. B.
Saylor, R. J. Smitak, M.
Skaggs, J. E. Shaw, O. J.
Sandford, P. Shaw, J.
Sanderson, Dr. R. Schmidt, L.
Sears, H. (2) Slocum, F.
Shaw, S. T. Smith, L. M. (2)
Smith, A. O. Smith, W. S.
Simpson, G. C. Smith, A.
Smith, J. (1) Socks, J. W.
Smith, G. D. Steeves, N. (2)
Smith, M. L. Stanley, J. F.
Sniffen, J. Stokes, J. F. G.
Stewart, R. Swift, M.
Taylor, A. Thorne, E.
Thompson, W. E. Thompson, —
Totp, J. Tomile, E.
Turrill, F. Thurman, T.
Van Aswoldoth, H. Van Tassell, R.

Wright, W. A. Wright, L. M.
Wright, J. M. Williams, F.
Wright, R. Williams, F. E.
Wright, J. M. Williams, F. E.
Wood, H. Williams, J.
Woolley, G. Wade, F. K.
Wishart, G. Wakefield, W. H.
Whitney, J. V. Ward, T.
Wiles, C. Yates, F.
Zook, L. J. Yates, W. H.

LADIES:

Aud, Mrs. C. Arkerman, Mrs. A.
Andrews, Miss J. (2) Adams, Miss
Brown, Miss E. Baker, Miss E.
Berill, Mrs. J. Blackie, Miss L.
Brown, Miss E. M. Burwell, Miss. E.
(2) Brown, Mrs. C. K. Brown, Mrs. K. F.
Brown, Mrs. K. F. Bausch, Miss G.
Blossom, Mrs. A. C. Chamberlain, Miss Cackett, Mrs. E.
Chamberlain, Miss E. A. (2) Clark, Miss
Conklin, Mrs. G. Cook, Miss N.
Chru, Mrs. M. M. Clarke, Miss E.
Conserva, Mrs. N. Cummings, Miss F.
Commins, Mrs. W. Crocker, Miss M.
H. Froom, Miss E. (8) Fern, Miss L.
Ford, Mrs. R. E. Froom, Miss E.
Grear, Miss M. D. Guild, Mrs. (2)
Giddings, Mrs. Grifford, Miss E.
Hutchison, Mrs. W. Hooga, Mrs. F. K.
K. Harper, Miss L. Hendrickson, Mrs. J. Hesler, Miss
Hart, Mrs. L. Hinckley, Mr.
Johnson, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. A.
Jaconek, Mrs. E. A. Johnson, Miss M.
Jordan, Miss L. Joseph, Mrs. M. A.
Johnstone, Miss M. Kelly, Miss
Laws, Miss H. E. Ludtoff, Mrs. R.
(5) Livingston, Miss
Lack, F. S. M. Laws, Miss N. (3)
Lewis, Mrs. C. K. Lewis, Miss N. (3)
Link, Miss J. Link, Miss J.
Marshall, Mrs. M. J. Martin, Miss M. L.
Murphy, Mrs. E. M. McCarey, Mrs. G.
McDonald, Miss R. Myers, Mrs. G. W.
Marquez, Mrs. S. Margaret, Miss
Mougyer, L. Muller, F. S.
Mall, Miss A. E. Nott, Miss A.
Peres, Miss A. Parker, Mrs. G. Y.
Parker, Mrs. J. R. Peterson, Mrs. C. J.
Pugsley, Miss E. Pond, Mrs. C. J.
Roe, Mrs. Raymond, Miss S. Rucassie, Mrs.
Rowell, Mrs. G. Rosenberg, Mrs. H.
Raymond, Miss L. Rice, Mrs. O.
Rose, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. B. Smith, Miss E.
Schmidt, Mrs. O. Stevens, Mrs. G. B.
Smith, Mrs. E. K. Strumman, Miss L.
Scott, Mrs. J. Schleifer, Miss F.
Smith, Miss E. Seezer, Miss M.
Scott, Mrs. N. Trabas, Miss M. Tictomb, Miss
Tackaberry, Miss Todd, Miss D. E.
Van Derlin, Miss E. Vinars, Mrs. J. H.
Warren, Mrs. C. D. Wright, Mrs. U. S.
Walt, Mrs. W. G. Wharton, Mrs. C. V.
Wilson, Miss A. Wright, Mrs. B. H.
Willis, Mrs. E. C. Willing, Mrs. M.
Wall, Mrs. C. Warren, Mrs. R. Witte, Miss W.
Weir, Mrs. Capt. M. Williams, Mrs. R.
Wilson, Mrs. A. M. Williams, Mrs. C. E.

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

Froom, Miss E. Blarenka, P.
Lord Fruen Ranches Jandzik, J.
Gutsbzter Maritzka, T. T.

PARCELS POST.

Jordon, M.

MONEY ORDER.

Powell, W. E.

Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOS. M. OAT,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office, Honolulu, H. I.
December 31, 1890.

The Roman World, an English paper printed at the Eternal City, has a leading descriptive article about Hawaii which is several columns long. The author is Dwight Benton.

THE

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd
HONOLULU.

AGENTS FOR THE

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Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.
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Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

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ISLANDS...

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted
to cure gravel, piles in the back, and all kinds of
diseases of the kidneys. Established upwards of 30
years. In boxes 4d. each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

LAND MATTERS

Dr. H. Hayes Reports
from Washington.

Correspondence Involved--Statement
in Writing Made at the Suggestion of
Secretary Porter.

The following on land matters, taken
from the Hilo Tribune of December 30,
1890, comprises the correspondence
which has passed theron between Dr.
Hayes and J. A. Porter, secretary
to President McKinley.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1890.

Mr. W. H. Smith, Editor Hilo Tribune,
Hilo, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I feel that the people of Hilo should know what steps have been taken thus far in the matter of the Government lands, and what the prospects are. When I reached Washington it seemed necessary that the matter should be laid before the President at once, in order that he might incorporate in his annual message to Congress any recommendations he might think proper to make in the premises. As the memorial has not yet reached me I had to act and act quickly, in my private capacity; so I saw Secretary Porter, showed him a copy of the memorial, and stated the case as plainly, as briefly and as strongly as I could. He said the President was too busy on his message to Congress, working day and night, to see me personally, but he suggested that I make a brief statement in writing of what I had said to him and he would submit it to the President. So I wrote the following:

1752 Oregon Avenue.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1890.

To the President:

I have the honor to submit the following facts, which came under my personal notice while I was residing in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, regarding conditions in the Hawaiian Islands occasioned by Executive Order of September 11, 1890.

1st. The enforcement of this order has already greatly disturbed business by the uncertainties it has created, and will block several important enterprises on the Island of Hawaii, such as the building of two railroads, and the development of coffee and sugar plantations.

2d. About nine-tenths of the Hawaiian government lands affected by this order are on this island, and consequently the people there are especially interested in the matter, and very desirous that something be done promptly to ameliorate the present unsatisfactory conditions.

3d. Nearly all of these lands were taken up in perfect good faith under the Hawaiian law lands, as homesteads and plantations, and not for purposes of speculation, and practically all of them have been improved and developed, as required by the grants. Most of them were taken up under the Land Act of 1895, and the lessees had not time to comply with all the conditions precedent to title (one of which is three years' residence) before the islands were annexed to the United States. Other settlers, coming after annexation, took up lands granted them by the Hawaiian Government under Hawaiian law, which had been continued in power and force by the Government of the United States. The United States Government has succeeded to all the obligations of the Hawaiian Government,

HAWAII BUDGET

Doings on the Big Island for Past Week.

The Oia Squatters-Water Dispute Settled--Ancient Claim for Church Land.

The following news up to December 30th, 1889, is taken from the Hawaii Herald:

The settlement of the land question by Congress is the measure which most interests the average squatter on Hawaii. The men and women who have settled upon lands in Oia have faith in Congress and believe they will be given an opportunity to purchase the lots at the price charged for same quality of land in the United States.

These people have no idea that they will be allowed to retain their present holdings without money or without price. So strong is their faith they have not only retained a firm of lawyers in Washington but have sent a representative to place the matter before the members. One of the settlers says: "We are willing to pay a reasonable price for the land, but we do not consider that particular land worth \$20.00 per acre, one of the prices set by the Government in Honolulu. Of course there are some people on the land posing as settlers who can hardly be considered such, but when you think how many people have secured titles to land in Oia without carrying out their part of the agreement, how can you wonder at others following the example? The receiver or recorder of the land department under United States laws may be more exacting and the 'sooners' will be weeded out. In the main the people who have settled upon public lands in Oia are bona fide settlers and are living up to the requirements of United States laws. Most of them have made improvements and have gone into agriculture to a limited extent. This, I believe, will work to our interest for the facts will all be placed before Congress at the proper time. Any objections there may be to our action come from the Government officials in Honolulu and we attach very little importance to it. Our cause was properly placed in the beginning, and so far we have won; we believe the final result will be satisfactory to us."

Oia Water Supply.

The flume being constructed by the Oia Sugar Co. for the purpose of conducting water from Kaumana to Oia is of inch and one-quarter redwood. Scarcity of this class of lumber will delay construction. Efforts are being made to conserve the water at the head of the stream. As to quantity, it is said that during the recent dry period the water in that portion of the flume already constructed measured 220 minor's inches.

Any dispute there may have been between the Hilo Sugar Company and the Oia Sugar Company regarding the right to the stream has been satisfactorily adjusted. The Oia Co. has agreed to allow Manager Scott the use of the water for irrigating the vast tracts of cane land in Kaumana and, it is said, in consideration of this any water on the Hilo Sugar Company's upper lands is at the disposal of the Oia Company.

This settles the water problem for Oia and while the construction of a flume eleven miles in length is no small undertaking the results obtained will be ample remuneration to the company.

Wants the Land.

The construction of a second bridge across the Walluku above Bridge street increases the value of land on the Puna side of the river and creates a desire on the part of some people to possess it. Just now there is a demand for the lot on which stands the small native church, just off Amaulu road. This property was originally owned by the father of Joe Keaomakani and was given by him to Rev. Titus Coan more than thirty-five years ago for the purpose for which it is now used. The natives built the church and have used it during all this time though no deed of transfer was ever made. Rev. S. L. Desha was called upon yesterday by Attorney John U. Smith and informed that the lot had been purchased by one of his clients. The reverend gentleman replied that as the land in question had been occupied by the church for thirty-five years he believed there could be no question as to ownership whether a deed had been issued or not; if there was a question it would have to be settled by the court.

Wide Roads Wanted.

With Surveyor Baldwin and Minister Young favoring wide streets and roads there is no reason why improvements in roads on Hawaii should not be on a better basis. Mr. Rowell has always advocated long and narrow roads, notwithstanding the fact that they are more expensive to keep in repair and less convenient to the public. As Mr. Rowell is a minority in the Board of Commissioners he will not care much for it. Front street eighty feet wide would be a great thing for traffic and would be easy to secure as sixty feet. When it comes to clearing off a man's property a few feet more or less makes very little difference.

News Boiled Down.

It is probable that the yachts Mabel and Spray will race for a pennant next Sunday.

The Portuguese Sugar Mill is turning out sugar at the rate of fifteen tons per day.

Tenders will shortly be asked for the construction of the Hilo postoffice building.

There was quite a heavy rainfall in Kau yesterday. Only one mill is grinding at present.

Work on the Waiakea bridge will begin as soon as the Walluku bridge is open for traffic.

There have been very few real estate transactions in this district since the sugar land boom last spring. Intend-

ing physicians are awaiting developments.

The survey of the balance of the property in Hilo will be completed in about three weeks.

The Christmas exercises at the Hilo Methodist Church on Friday night were like ever held there.

Nearly all of the men pens in Chinatown have been removed under orders from the Board of Health.

A number of Honolulu attorneys are expected in Hilo to attend the term of court which opens next Wednesday.

Chairman James Lewis began the construction of a new dock on the beach opposite Church street on Tuesday.

There was a very interesting lantern slide exhibition at Hilo church on Monday evening last. The attendance was large.

The Christmas dinner at Oia plantation by the employees of the Company was a very successful and highly enjoyable affair.

One of the main lines of the Hilo-Kohala railway passes through the land of H. C. Austin, Ponahawai and Pleasant streets.

Governor John Baker will leave Hilo in the not distant future for Paris, that other great metropolis of the civilized world. He will spend about a year on the continent.

Work on the offices for the Hilo bank is nearly completed. The interior has been entirely renovated, and very comfortable as well as handsome quarters for the bank are the result.

One of the most considerable bits of engineering on the islands, in the way of tunnelling, is now being conducted by the Lihue plantation. It is a tunnel 2,400 feet long through the range of hills immediately back of the Waimea plains, to deliver the Waimea water on to the plains for sugar purposes. There is every indication that solid rock will be encountered the whole way, so that progress will be slow.

of the American Bank of Hawaii, that is just being started, in which case he will make up the balance elsewhere.

Mr. Peck hopes to open in about three weeks. His firm will do a general banking business and make loans on real estate and other approved security.

The News in Brief.

Wahana mill started grinding on Tuesday last. It is expected that the output of sugar for the season will equal last year's production.

J. P. Stinson made a few days' visit to Puna last week. He reports a vigorous growth of cane wherever it has been planted through that district.

The Kohala-Hilo Railway owners are going on rapidly and the chief engineer has settled upon the route to be followed through town and out for some distance.

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Surveyor Baldwin, one of the road commissioners for this district, favors the plan to make Front street eighty feet in width. He believes Minister Young will also favor it.

It is said that the Hilo-Kohala Railway Company will construct its line along the water front instead of back of the town. Surveyors are now engaged running the lines.

The Central Meat Market slaughter house has been removed to a point on the Kaumana road about two miles from town. The old place near the hospital has been demolished.

A Japanese made the statement in Hilo the other day that he had taken a contract to clear 1400 acres of timber land for the Oia Sugar Co. Messrs. Forrest and Ragsdale are making good progress with their contract and are getting seven more stump pullers.

L. M. Whitchouse, who secured the contract for the material for Walluku, Pihonua and Waiakea bridges, says they are in accordance with the specifications and first class in every respect. The Walluku bridge should be open to traffic within thirty days as James Lewis will begin work on the structure tomorrow.

The Hilo Railway Company is now building a dock on its waterfrontrage which will be finished this week. On the side next Hackfeld's lot on the river front there will be space left for a slip so that seows may go on the side of the wharf and rails be taken directly on board the cars. The wharf is to be a permanent one and in future all the railway material will be discharged there.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

Sanitary Committee Gets no Reply to Its Request.

The following is taken from the Hilo Tribune of December 30th, 1890:

The interest of the health authorities in the welfare of Hilo and the island of Hawaii is truly touching, and manifested in so many ways that it makes one's head go 'round in trying to keep track of them all.

Sheriff Andrews has sent to Honolulu by previous steamer the names of those who had been chosen on the sanitation committee for the various districts of the island, with the request that they be granted commissions and given authority to act to the suppression of plague should it break out; and in any case for the prevention by compelling sanitary methods.

No answer of any kind has been received to this very reasonable request, and the local condition of this island, so far as these matters are concerned, seems to be not of the slightest consequence to the Board of Health.

Said a prominent gentleman on Thursday: "Just why quarantine should have been declared in Honolulu when cases of the plague were doubtful, and raised when there is no longer any doubt that the plague does exist and cases of it have proven fatal in every quarter of the city, one finds it hard to fathom. Also, one looks in vain for a good reason why the Board of Health should grant permits to the people of Honolulu to go anywhere they wish on that and the other islands, utterly ignorant as they must be, whether such persons are already infected, since, as was said above, it is all over Honolulu."

"The case of the Chinaman, who left the quarantining quarter after the warrant was so unwisely raised, went to the other side of Oahu, remained there a few days, while the germs with which he was infected were incubating, and returned to Honolulu last Sunday, dying the same day—this case is exactly in line with the point the Tribune is endeavoring to make. That the Board of Health should ignore the actual state of affairs, which is vouched for by the most competent physicians of Honolulu, is an outrage upon all outside the infected center. It is done seemingly to favor certain commercial interests and is very liable to result in the greatest injury to the whole country, those interests included."

The Kinau was met on her arrival by a delegation of the local committee, but as she was authorized by the Board of Health to land passengers and freight, no further action could be taken. No steerage passengers were brought, however, from Honolulu, and it is said no Oriental freight. Sheriff Andrews is also taking great care that no privileges are granted which might prove of danger, that are not expressly authorized by the Board.

The Other Bank.

Mr. Philip Peck returned to Hilo by Wednesday's Kinau, just as firmly of the opinion as ever that a bank here is a good thing for the people and the bank, and that two banks are even better than one, provided the other people think so.

While in San Francisco Mr. Peck made arrangements for exchange with prominent banking institutions. His capital is for the most part local, unless the local subscribers are inclined to back out on account of the branch

Captain Campbell has resigned his position as wharf superintendent for the Inter-Island S. N. Co. His health is the only reason for terminating a seventeen years' term of service with the company.



Skin-Tortured Babies

And Tired Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin emollient and purifier of emollients, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, distressing, and humiliating skin and scalp blemishes, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HAIR. Right and skin-softening CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier. South German Soap. Also CUTICURA Ointment, 25c. CUTICURA Soap, 25c. CUTICURA Ointment, 25c. POTTER DAVIS, 30 CENTS, CORN SOAPS, BATH, 25c. CUTICURA Ointment, 25c. "How to Cure Headaches," free.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Materials Manufactured to Order.

The materials manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, dry blood and flesh, potash and magnesia salts.

No addition of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent material, compact and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over every other Fertilizer material for Fertilizers can be well known, that it needs no explanation.

The large and constant increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

Lubricating Oils

Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these Islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oil we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

Benton Boiler Compound

This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, if used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendent, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. Let us send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

Attention to Plantation Managers

California Harness Shop is now prepared to furnish at short notice all Plantation Supplies. A full line of goods in our line at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

We use the extra heavy Hames and Best English Chains. Stock and work throughout No. 1.

Sample Order is Respectfully Solicited.

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ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.:

WILHELMIA OF MAG

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, December 28.

Stmr. Maria Lek. Stevenson, from Lahaina, December 28, 7,179 bags sugar, 210 bags coffee, 31 caskets, 122 bunches bananas, 10 boxes tobacco, 55 bales hides, 267 sacks wool, 31 bags butter, 150 packages sundries.

Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, from San Francisco, 2,100 tons merchandise to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

Am. bk. Kilkitat, Cutler, from Port Gamble, \$80,000 feet lumber to Wilder & Co., Ltd.

Sunday, Dec. 30.

Jap. stmr. Hongkong Maru, Fr. 11½ days from Yokohama: Passengers and merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, 8 hrs. from Lahaina.

Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, 14 hrs. from Kapani: 1,280 bags sugar to W. G. Irwin & Co.; 2,600 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

Saturday, December 29.

Am. schr. Wm. H. Smith, Smith, from Tacoma, Nov. 28, with 764,113 feet lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Am. bkt. Kilkitat, Cutler, from Port Gamble, 780,000 feet lumber to Wilder & Co., Ltd.

Am. schr. H. D. Bendixon, Olsen, from Seattle, Dec. 2, with 980,000 feet lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Stmr. Mani, McDonald, from Hawaii ports with 8,900 bags sugar and 99 head cattle.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports with passengers and freight.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili with passengers and 6,139 bags sugar, 28 bales, hides, 24 pkgs. sundries.

Monday, January 1.

Stmr. Claudine, Weisbarth, from Lahaina January 1: 3 horses, 3 cows, 52 sacks potatoes, 122 sacks corn, 70 pkgs. sundries.

U. S. transport Athenian, from Manila.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, December 29.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Hamanu.

Stmr. Mokohi, Sachs, Kinei.

Br. stmr. Algoa, Hansbrough, San Francisco.

Monday, January 1.

U. S. transport Flintshire, Dwyer, Manila.

S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, San Francisco.

Am. bkt. B. P. Cheney, Johnson, Puget Sound in ballast.

Am. schr. Ethel Zane, Holmstrom, Sound, in ballast.

ISLAND PORTS.

Hilo—Arrived, Dec. 22, Am. schr. Helen N. Kimball, H. J. Hansen master, from Tacoma with 230,000 feet lumber to Hilo Mercantile Co.; on Dec. 6th spoke Am. ship Marion Chillcott, from Chaimain to Adelaide, with 30,000 or 40,000 feet deckload gone; all well; terrible weather. Dec. 27, Am. schr. Lottie Bennett, L. Rasmussen master, from Port Townsend, Dec. 6 with 685,000 feet lumber to H. Hackfeld & Co., Dec. 28, Am. schr. Jennie Wand, Christiansen, 246,000 feet lumber to Hilo Mercantile Co. Departures—Dec. 23, Haw. ship Falls of Clyde, Marion, ballast to San Francisco; passengers, Mrs. Wilhelm and four children, Miss Bergstrom, L. L. Bynum, Miss A. Simpson, Miss M. Simpson, Mr. Anderson, In Port—Amy Turner, Annie Johnson, H. N. Kimball, Lottie Bennett, Jennie Wand, Due-Roderick Dunn and three lumber vessels. Mills Grinding—Portuguese mill, Wainaku, Penekeo, Hakalau, Waikae and Paia, on January 1.

KAHULUI—Arrived, Dec. 28, W. S. S. Kaiulani, from San Francisco.

KAHULUI, Dec. 30.—The American schooner Metha Nelson arrived at Kihel today with a full cargo of lumber for the Kihel Plantation Co. Her captain will come over to Kahului next Tuesday to enter his vessel so as to get a permit to discharge. The bark F. E. Sander left today in ballast for Port Townsend. The survey ship Pathfinder will leave next week for Hilo.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,

Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in charge.

GIFT BY W. C. ACHI.

Church Site for Religious Bodies in Kaiulani Tract.

The Diocesan Magazine says: A short time ago a large tract of land in Kaiulani valley was purchased by Mr. W. C. Achi, and named by him the "Kaiulani" tract. In laying this out in building lots he has reserved a considerable area for a park, and set apart a site for a church for more than one religious body. The lot selected to be conveyed to the Anglican Church is in a central position on what will be the main road. Now, who will be stirred up to emulate the example of Mr. W. C. Achi by a donation towards an endowment for a clergyman, or towards a fund for building a church in memory of the Princess whose name the suburb will bear?

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

FAIRWEATHER.

Arrived.

From Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per Am. schr. Maria Lek. Stevenson, Dec. 28—Miss T. Marcos, M. H. Schlesinger, Mrs. Agnes, W. W. Brumner, Mrs. H. F. Hart, Mrs. Miss Scott, Mrs. W. Kamauha, Mrs. Ross Ahi and children, John Shalwinski and family, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Shalwinski, 26 deck passengers.

From Yokohama, per atm. Hongkong Maru, December 21—For Honolulu—Dr. Kishiwahara, Yuichi Abe, 9 Chinese and 626 Japanese. For San Francisco—Miss Los Chey King, W. Christie, B. Maue, K. Kubota, T. A. Gardner, A. Unger, Mrs. M. Lane, M. Ekoishi, S. Taniguchi, J. Kono, Capt. G. Mattock and wife, Lieut. Romanoff, Mrs. Tong Tangsi, H. Stolzel, W. H. Miller, W. Ota, Tung Mint, S. M. Alexander, W. P. Travaskis, O. Takanishi and 13 Japanese and 40 Chinese.

From Nawiliwili, per atm. W. G. Hall, December 29—H. P. Walton, J. C. Cushing, G. H. Farmer, P. Nelson, S. H. Comstock, S. F. Keith, H. Grole, G. Kentwell.

From Hawaii ports, per atm. Kiana, December 30—Frank Godfrey, Miss M. Lee, Miss M. Payne, J. C. McConchie, S. Minikichi, Kong Tang Chang, Miss M. Meine, Miss D. Lishman, Miss Lucy Ward, Geo. J. Wagner, J. W. L. Marshall and 56 deck passengers.

From Lahaina, per atm. Claudine, January 1—Walter A. Lowrie and wife, Mrs. A. de Bretteville and two children, J. B. A. Battersby, H. Fernand, William Ryder, F. C. Palmer, W. Rogers, J. F. May, Rev. D. H. Lohilahi, C. Yukum, A. R. Garcia, A. Enos, Jr., J. R. Henry.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The brig W. G. Irwin is awaiting sugar at Fort street wharf.

The steamer Claudine arrived yesterday morning with a few head of live stock and some Island produce.

The steamer Waialeale goes on the marine railway for a complete overhauling as soon as it is vacated by the barkentine George C. Perkins.

The Kauai people are greatly excited over the epidemic in Honolulu and are preparing to resist any attempt to land anything but needed freight.

The transport Grant sailed for Yokohama on last Thursday morning and not Manila. She will coal at Nagasaki and then continue her voyage.

The United States army animal transport Flintshire sailed for Manila at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was saluted by the Hongkong Maru as she passed through the channel.

An appliance for preventing rats from boarding vessels on the ropes is now being used on some of the Island steamers at the wharves. It is a funnel-shaped arrangement closely fitting over the hawsers.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, cruise. U. S. A. T. Athenian. Mowatt. Manila.

MERCHANTMEN.

This list does not include coasters.) Am. bk. Mohican, Kelley, San Francisco, December 1.

Br. bk. County of Merioneth, Davies, Liverpool, December 1.

Am. bk. Aldan Besse, Potter, San Francisco, December 2.

Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Kruse, Newcastle-on-Tyne, December 2.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Pt. Townsend, December 4.

Am. bk. Onaway, Meach, New York, December 6.

Am. schr. Columbia, Sprague, Aberdeen, December 6.

Am. schr. Eric, Roos, Seattle, December 7.

Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco, December 7.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, McAllum, San Francisco, December 9.

Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, San Francisco, December 9.

Haw. sp. Fort George, Morse, San Francisco, December 10.

Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, Eureka, December 10.

Am. sp. Centennial, Marshall, San Francisco, December 11.

Am. bk. Coryphone, Erickson, Nanaimo, December 11.

Haw. sp. Star of France, Wells, New castle, December 13.

Br. bk. Gulf Stream, Kerbyson, Newcastle, December 14.

Am. bk. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, December 15.

Am. brig. W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco, December 17.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Puget Sound, December 18.

Jan. stmr. Nanyo Maru, Tomita, Kobe, December 18.

Am. sp. Eclipse, Peterson, Newcastle, December 22.

Am. schr. Vine, Small, San Francisco, December 22.

Am. sp. Charmer, Slater, Departure Bay, December 22.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, December 22.

Am. schr. Winslow, Birkholm, San Francisco, December 22.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgenson, San Francisco, December 22.

Am. bk. Sintram, Larsen, Departure Bay, December 22.

Br. stmr. Algoa, Hansbrough, Yokohama, December 22.

Ger. sp. H. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bremerhaven, December 23.

Am. sp. Santa Clara, Linburg, Nanaimo, December 23.

Br. bk. Beechdale, Knox, nitrate ports, December 24.

Am. bk. Geo. C. Perkins, Maas, Hilo, December 24.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, December 25.

Br. sp. Poseidon, Chamberlain, Liverpool, December 25.

Am. bk. J. D. Spreckels, Christianson, San Francisco, December 27.

Br. bk. Kinfuwa, Crighton, Cardiff, December 27.

Am. bk. Kilkitat, Cutler, Pt. Gamble, December 29.

Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, San Francisco, December 29.

Am. schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, Tacoma, December 30.

Am. schr. H. D. Bendixon, Olsen, Seattle, December 30.

SEA AND SHORE

Steamer Athenian In From Manila.

Big Fleet of Merchantmen—Sailing Vessels Out—Hongkong Maru Sails.

Bunting was displayed on all the vessels in port yesterday in honor of the day and there was a general cessation of work alongshore. Down at Pacific Mail wharf, owing to the slow work on board by the Hongkong Maru's crew, that liner did not sail for San Francisco until quite late at night. Her berth was taken by the United States animal transport Athenian, from Manila, which will load stock immediately and return. The Athenian encountered some very rough weather on the way over, which occasioned her long passage. The lumber schooner Ethel Zane and bark B. P. Cheney sailed for the Coast, where they will load again for Island ports; the B. P. Cheney returning with coal from Puget Sound. During the month of December forty-nine sailing vessels and twenty-eight steamships from foreign ports arrived off this harbor, being one of the largest month's business for some years. The month of January will witness another big influx of foreign steam and sailing craft for the season's sugar crop, and the pilots and harbor officials, already overtasked, will have to work harder than ever.

Vessels in the Harbor.

The following is the position of vessels now in Honolulu harbor: Naval Row—Bark R. P. Rithet, schooner H. D. Bendixon, bark S. C. Allen, ship Jaber Howes, ship Santa Clara, bark Sintram, ship H. F. Glade, ship Eclipse, bark Beechdale, ship Kingfisher, bark Poseidon, barkentine Irmgard, barkentine S. G. Wilder, bark Mohican, barkentine G. C. Perkins, the Seawall—Ship Star of France, ship Gulf Stream, brig W. G. Irwin, schooner Allen A., schooner Robert Lewers, schooner Alice Cooke, schooner Winslow, bark Alden Besse, bark Martha Davis, ship Centennial, ship Paul Isenberg, bark Diamond Head and bark Andrew Welch. The schooner Wm. H. Smith and barkentine Kilkitat are anchored off Allen street.

Mort Tuf's Galways.

The Mana Loa lay off in the stream and will probably get away for Kona and Kau ports on Friday. On board the officers and crew are as contented as conditions will allow, and the popular purser, J. Morton Tuf, is putting in the time cultivating a luxuriant growth of whiskers, which before quarantine is over will be quite a la boulangue and make him handsomer than ever. The Mana Loa will discharge her cargo of sugar into the bark Alden Besse this morning.

Ship Signalling at Sea.

During the recent naval maneuvers a new form of electro-magnetic relay invented and constructed for the Admiralty by Mr. H. W. Sullivan of Great Winchester street, was tried on board the June cruiser, in connection with Mr. Marcon's experiments, and with very satisfactory results, being found to be highly sensitive and remarkably free from self-induction as compared with other known types of relay. Mr. Sullivan has since introduced into his instrument certain improvements which would seem likely to play an important part in the evolution of wireless telegraphy both on land and sea. Among these is an ingenious device for determining between any two ships seeking to communicate with each other, while other refinements have the effect of increasing the signaling distance and the speed at which signals can be received. The instrument, which is also suited to the requirements of ordinary telegraphic work, is said to be so sensitive that it will respond to a current of even less than one-tenth of a milliampere, and what is of special importance on board ship—it is unaffected by severe mechanical vibration. It is worth noting that even before wireless telegraphy became an object of public interest in this country the Admiralty realized its practical possibilities, and in experiments they initiated gave special attention to the subject of the relay, which it was recognized would prove an all-important factor in successful working.

Perfect Naval School-Ship.

What is described as being a perfect naval school-ship is at present on a cruise around the world, and was last at Hongkong. She is the Presidente Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic. Built at Messrs. Laird &